FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-074
Tuesday
17 April 1990

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-074 CONTENTS *17 April 1990*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

- 'New Era' of Relations With U.S. To Start *[KYODO]* ... 1
- U.S. 'May Renew' Call for Retail Law Repeal *[KYODO]* ... 1
- MITI Says Stores Regulations To Be Eased *[KYODO]* ... 1
- Food Security Said Not Effective Argument *[KYODO]* ... 2
- Government Urged To Maintain 5 Percent Growth *[KYODO]* ... 2
- Comex Membership To Open for Foreign Firms *[KYODO]* ... 2
- Warplanes Begin Japan-U.S. Drill at Hyakuri *[KYODO]* ... 2
- U.S. Aircraft Materials Joint Venture Planned *[KYODO]* ... 3
- Kaifu Says Democracy To Prevail in China *[KYODO]* ... 3
- Official Supports Resumption of Loans to PRC *[KYODO]* ... 3
  - Senior LDP Leader Ozawa Agrees *[KYODO]* ... 4
  - Government Spokesman Views Aid *[KYODO]* ... 4
- Minister Sued for Denying Refugee Application *[KYODO]* ... 4
- Illegal Chinese Emigrants To Be Deported *[KYODO]* ... 5
- Timimg of Shevardnadze Visit Not Yet Settled *[KYODO]* ... 5
- Possible 'Measures' With Soviet Military Noted *[KYODO]* ... 6
- Far East Soviet Military Flights 'Decreasing' *[KYODO]* ... 6
- Rejection of Soviet Stand on Fishing Urged *[KYODO]* ... 6
- Sanyo Electric To Export Refrigerators to USSR *[KYODO]* ... 6
- ROK Atomic Bomb Victims Meet Nagasaki Mayor *[KYODO]* ... 7
  - Meet With Hiroshima Deputy Mayor *[KYODO]* ... 7
- Businessmen Meet With South Korean Counterparts *[KYODO]* ... 7
  - Further Report on Outcome *[Seoul YONHAP]* ... 8
- ANA, Interflug Airlines Agree To Start Talks *[KYODO]* ... 8
- Sarawak Oil Prospecting Contract Signed *[KYODO]* ... 8
- Malaysian Prime Minister on Private Visit *[KYODO]* ... 8
- Foreign Minister 'Undecided' on Indian Project *[KYODO]* ... 8
- Filipino Trainees Protest Unfair Treatment *[KYODO]* ... 9
- LDP Spokesman Resolves Electoral System Reform *[KYODO]* ... 9

Mongolia

- Commission To Investigate Tsedenbal Leadership *[Ulaanbaatar International]* ... 10
  - Scope of Investigation Detailed *[Moscow TASS]* ... 10
- Trade Official on MPR-USSR Cooperation *[Ulaanbaatar International]* ... 10
- Congress Formulates Basic Policy Guidelines *[Ulaanbaatar International]* ... 10
- News Conference on Extraordinary Congress Held *[Ulaanbaatar International]* ... 10
- P. Ochirbat on Continued Socialist Development *[Ulaanbaatar International]* ... 11
- Great Hural Presidium To Work on New Draft Laws *[Ulaanbaatar International]* ... 12
- Background Given on Central Committee Secretary *[MONTSAME]* ... 12
- Opposition Group Proposes Second Youth League *[East Berlin ADN]* ... 12
- Engineers, Technicians Initiate New Movement *[Ulaanbaatar International]* ... 12
- Writers' Union Publishes Draft Platform, Rules *[Ulaanbaatar International]* ... 12
- Teachers Union Calls for Improved Education *[MONTSAME]* ... 12
- Lenin Birth Anniversary Marked in Ulaanbaatar *[Ulaanbaatar International]* ... 13

North Korea

- Party Daily Marks Kim Il-song's Birthday *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
- Revolutionary Faith of Korean People Proclaimed *[KCNA]* 18
- Kim Il-song Receives More Birthday Greetings 19
    - Foreign Party Leaders *[KCNA]* 19
    - Prime Minister Bhutto *[KCNA]* 20
    - Egyptian Officials *[KCNA]* 20
    - Chongnyon Sends Greeting *[KCNA]* 20
    - Koreans in Japan Adopt Message *[KCNA]* 21
    - More From Koreans in Japan *[KCNA]* 21
- Kim Il-song Sends Funds to Koreans in Japan *[KCNA]* 21
- Kim Il-song Institutes Chongnyon 'Order' *[KCNA]* 21
- Kim Il-song Talks With Overseas Koreans *[KCNA]* 22
- Kim Yong-nam Returns From Namibia 13 Apr *[KCNA]* 22
- Kim Yong-sam's Backdoor Political Dealings *[Pyongyang Radio]* 22
- Kim Yong-sam Urged to 'Commit Suicide' *[KCNA]* 24
- Trade Unions in South To Rise Up on May Day *[KCNA]* 25
- 'Police Reinforced' in South for Anniversaries *[KCNA]* 25
- South's Christian Group Marks Anniversary Dates *[KCNA]* 25
- SKNDF Announces Slogans on 19 Apr Struggle *[KCNA]* 25
- SKNDF Issues Communique on 19 Apr Struggle *[KCNA]* 26
- Former Chondaehyop Chair, Yim Su-kyong at Trial *[KCNA]* 26
- Call for Pan-National Conference Adopted *[KCNA]* 27
- Fuller Version of Secretary's Message on Tunnel *[Pyongyang Radio]* 27
- Taejon Students Stage Anti-U.S. Struggle *[KCNA]* 28
- Organizations Denounce U.S.'s 'Anti-Cuba TV' *[KCNA]* 29
- Thai Social Action Party Delegation Visits 29
    - Delegation Arrives *[KCNA]* 29
    - Central Committee Fetes Group *[KCNA]* 29
    - Further on Intra-Party Talks *[KCNA]* 30
    - Presents Gift to Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 30
    - Gift Given to Kim Chong-il *[KCNA]* 30
    - Leaves for Home *[KCNA]* 30
- SPA Chairman Congratulates Soviet Counterpart *[KCNA]* 30
- Chinese Friendship Group Visits Pyongyang *[KCNA]* 30
- WPK Sends Greetings to Spanish Communist Party *[KCNA]* 30
- New School Children's House Built in Pyongyang *[KCNA]* 31

South Korea

- North States Intention To Participate in Asiad *[YONHAP]* 31
- Government Works Out Plan for N-S Exchange *[CHOSON ILBO 16 Apr]* 31
- Science Federation To Promote N-S Exchanges *[THE KOREA TIMES 17 Apr]* 31
- Mixed Feelings Over Saboteur's Pardon Analyzed *[THE KOREA HERALD 14 Apr]* 32
- Analysts Expect Only Cosmetic Changes in DPRK *[THE KOREA HERALD 14 Apr]* 32
- North Rejects Proposed MAC Secretaries' Meeting *[YONHAP]* 33
- U.S. Airlines Plan 'Drastic Increase' in Flights *[YONHAP]* 33
- Takeshita To Discuss Status of Koreans in Japan *[YONHAP]* 33
    - No Tae-u Meets Takeshita *[Tokyo KYODO]* 34
- Sakhalin Koreans Demand Japan Return War Savings *[YONHAP]* 34
- Seoul Considers Sending Delegation to Moscow *[YONHAP]* 35
- Soviets To Open Vladivostok to Asian Investment *[YONHAP]* 35
- Bank To Loan Hungary Funds To Buy Korean Goods *[YONHAP]* 35
- DLP's Two Kim's, No To Meet on Party 'Feud' *[YONHAP]* 36
    - Six-Hour Session Heals Rift *[YONHAP]* 36
- Date Set for Inauguration of 'Masses' Party *[THE KOREA HERALD 14 Apr]* 37
- KBS Workers Strike Over New Company President 38
    - Workers Protest Police Raid *[YONHAP]* 38
    - Government Warns Union *[YONHAP]* 38
    - More KBS Workers Join Strike *[YONHAP]* 38

  - Unionists Booked Without Detention *[YONHAP]* 39
  - Government Demands Strike End *[YONHAP]* 39
- Ten Union Activists Sentenced to Prison *[THE KOREA TIMES 15 Apr]* 39
- Government To Import Cement To Meet Demand *[YONHAP]* 40
- Maritime Authority To Allow Import of Used Ships *[YONHAP]* 40
- Electronic Exports Post First Decline in Decade *[YONHAP]* 40

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

- Martial Law Revoked in Eight Rangoon Townships *[Rangoon Radio]* 41
- Information Committee Holds 86th News Conference *[Rangoon Radio]* 41
- Japanese Group To Undertake Public Projects *[Tokyo KYODO]* 42
- PRC Radio, Film, TV Group Continues Visit 42
  - Meets Information Minister *[Rangoon Radio]* 42
  - Visits Enterprises *[Rangoon Radio]* 42
  - Departs 17 Apr *[Rangoon Radio]* 42

Cambodia

- Sihanouk Delivers Traditional New Year Message *[Radio VOK]* 42
- VOK Says ANS Troops Control Varin District 46
- Khmer General Notes Plan To Retake Svay Chek *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 16 Apr* 46
- Five Villages Reported 'Liberated' in Battambang *[Radio VONADK]* 46
- Two SRV 'Experts' Reportedly Flee Battlefield *[Radio VONADK]* 46
- VONADK Reports Four SRV Soldiers Shot 46
- 'Vietnamese Command Post' Reportedly Surrounded *[Radio VONADK]* 47
  - Regiment Said 'Smashed' *[Radio VONADK]* 47
- VODK on SRV Effort to Retake Prasat Balang 47
- Battle Activity Reported for Week Ending 7 Apr *[SPK]* 47
- Phnom Penh Marks 17 April Victory Over U.S. *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 47
- UNDP Technical Team Concludes Mission 13 Apr *[SPK]* 48
- Chea Sim Visits War Invalids in Kandal Province *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 48
- Phnom Penh New Year Visits, Greetings Continue 49
  - Leaders Visit Hospital *[SPK]* 49
  - Bou Thang Greets Laos *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 49
  - Pol Saroeun Greets Laos *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 49
- Lao Cooperation Delegation Arrives for Visit *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 49
- Heng Samrin Greets Bulgarian President Mladenov *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 49

Laos

- Radio Features Lenin's 'New Economic Policy' *[Vientiane Radio]* 50
- Phoumi Vongvichit Chairs Front Meeting Closing *[Vientiane Radio]* 50
- Nousak Phoumsavan Greets GDR Counterpart *[KPL]* 50
- Cooperation Delegation Leaves for Cambodia *[KPL]* 50

Philippines

- Aquino Emphasizes Nature of May Bases Talks *[THE MANILA BULLETIN 17 Apr]* 50
- Enrile Questions U.S. Negotiator's Credentials *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 17 Apr]* 51
- Further on YOU's Threat to 'British Mercenaries' 52
  - Details of Letter Reported *[Manila Radio]* 52
  - Aquino Denies Employing Mercenaries *[Quezon City Radio]* 52
  - Editorial Welcomes British Experts *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 17 Apr]* 52
- Aquino, Congressional Leaders To Discuss Powers *[Quezon City Radio]* 53
- Aquino Warns Media About Rebel Propaganda *[Manila Radio]* 53
- De Villa on Holy Week Coup Attempt, Honasan *[Manila Radio]* 53
- Ramos Says Amnesty for Rebels Not Assured *[Manila Radio]* 53
- December Coup Plotter Arrested 15 April *[Manila Radio]* 54
  - Ramos Commends Capture *[Manila Radio]* 54

Ramos Says Brownouts Advantageous to Coup Attempt *[Quezon City Radio]* 54
RAM Revamp Seen as Part of New Coup Attempt *[Manila Radio]* 54
Southern Police District on Full Combat Alert *[MANILA BULLETIN 17 Apr]* 55
General Says AFP Can Handle Pocket Rebellions *[Quezon City Radio]* 55
200-Man Anticoup Police Force Formed *[Manila Radio]* 55
Cotabato Defense Chief Denies RAM Influence *[Quezon City Radio]* 55
'Tremendous' Decline of Luzon Insurgency Reported *[MANILA BULLETIN 14 Apr]* 56
Communists Control 227 Barangays in Cordillera *[MANILA BULLETIN 17 Apr]* 56
Three Rebel Shadow Governments Reported in Bataan *[MANILA BULLETIN 16 Apr]* 56
11 Communist Rebels Killed in Cagayan Town *[MANILA BULLETIN 16 Apr]* 57
145 Civilian Aguinaldo Supporters Face Charges *[MANILA BULLETIN 17 Apr]* 57
Reorganization of Moro Rebel Leadership Reported *[Manila Radio]* 58
Regional Commanders To Issue Gun Permits *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 16 Apr]* 58
Bank Governor Views Gross International Reserves *[BUSINESS WORLD 17 Apr]* 58
557 Million Pesos Designated for Rural Roads *[BUSINESS STAR 9 Apr]* 59

Thailand

Second List of Annual Military Reshuffle Issued *[Bangkok Radio]* 60
New Press Bill To Retain Existing Media Curbs *[BANGKOK POST 17 Apr]* 62
U.S. Congressman's Suppression Charge Rejected *[Bangkok Radio]* 62
Neutral Camp Price Estimate Said Too High *[THE NATION 15 Apr]* 62
    NSC Head on Cost of Camp *[THE NATION 17 Apr]* 63
Site B Refugees Favor Establishing Neutral Camp *[THE NATION 17 Apr]* 63
Radio Australia Plans Regional Relay Transmitter *[Bangkok Radio]* 64

Vietnam

U.S. Senator Kerrey Concludes Two-Day Visit *[Hanoi International]* 64
Article Criticizes 'Scheme of Imperialists' *[Hanoi Radio]* 65
Article Analyzes 'Serious Crisis' in East Europe 65
    Installment One *[Hanoi Radio]* 65
    Installment Two *[Hanoi Radio]* 66
USSR Official Discusses Problems of Workers *[Hanoi Radio]* 67
Labor Conflicts With Polish Company Reported *[Hanoi Radio]* 68
Nguyen Co Thach Congratulates GDR Counterpart *[Hanoi Radio]* 69
Cambodian Envoy on Political Solution, UN Role *[Hanoi Radio]* 69
Inter-Parliamentary Delegates Speak on Cambodia *[Hanoi Radio]* 70
Function Marks Lao, Cambodian New Year *[VNA]* 70
Youth Union Holds Fourth Plenum 10-14 Apr *[VNA]* 70
    Nguyen Van Linh Speaks *[Hanoi Radio]* 70
Vo Nguyen Giap Addresses Peasants' Association *[Hanoi Radio]* 71
Heavy Industry Ministry Meets on Production *[Hanoi Radio]* 72
Meeting Plans Central Council for Cooperatives *[VNA]* 72
Council Issues Decision on Tourism Corporation *[Hanoi Radio]* 72
52 Party Members Expelled in An Giang Province *[Hanoi Radio]* 72
Nationwide Crime Suppression Results Reported *[Hanoi Radio]* 73
    Fourth Phase in Hanoi *[Hanoi Radio]* 73
Ho Chi Minh's 'Complete Works' Published *[VNA]* 73
Dong Sy Nguyen Pays Visit to Hoang Lien Son *[Hanoi Radio]* 73
Ha Nam Ninh Population Relocation Reviewed *[Hanoi Radio]* 74

Japan

'New Era' of Relations With U.S. To Start

OW1604124690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—Japan and the United States will commemorate the 30th anniversary of their mutual security treaty on June 23 by initiating a "new era" of bilateral relations, a top Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

The top official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the way in which the new era is to be initiated is still in the planning stages. But he indicated that various events would likely be held in conjunction with the anniversary celebration to promote the theme of Japan-U.S. cooperation.

Another official said there is now a strong awareness in government circles that the 30th anniversary of the treaty should not be a missed opportunity. "Everybody is saying 'why don't we exploit this great opportunity to convince people of how important our bilateral security relationship is,'" he said.

The official said both governments are likely to issue commemorative statements, followed by celebratory receptions held in each other's capital city. Special television appearances by government leaders in Japan are another possibility, he said.

U.S. 'May Renew' Call for Retail Law Repeal

OW1704133790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 17 Apr 90

[By Mitsuru Mabuchi]

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—The U.S. may renew its call for Japan to repeal a law that restricts the opening of large-sized retail stores if U.S. exports do not show any substantial increase in the next few years, a U.S. government source said Tuesday. If there is no such increase, "the whole situation needs to be looked at again. And the whole situation includes a possible abolition of the law," the source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

In an interim report on its trade talks with the U.S. aimed at removing structural causes of the huge bilateral trade imbalance, Japan promised to revise its Large-Scale Retail Stores Law to drastically relax its legal grip on the operations of large stores.

Japan also agreed to review the law two years after the promised amendment, which is to be made at the next regular Diet session to be convened later this year. The review is expected to lead to the removal of restrictive regulations in "specific geographical areas," as indicated in the interim report on the bilateral Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks. Distribution is among several key issues cited by the report, along with antitrust policy and public spending.

But Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's Government succeeded in preventing any suggestions of future abolition of the law from appearing in the report, issued earlier this month.

The U.S. had been demanding the law be scrapped to improve foreign access to the Japanese retail market. But there is a widespread argument that a variety of measures promised in the report to make it easier for large-sized stores to open will not boost U.S. exports to Japan in any drastic manner since U.S. merchandise composes only a fraction of the goods sold in such stores.

The U.S. Government source made it clear that the U.S. is expecting an actual increase in its exports as well as freer competition in the Japanese distribution system. The source also emphasized that there should be a visible improvement in implementation of the law by the time the final report on the talks is published in July.

In measuring the effectiveness of improved implementations in the short term, "We are looking at backlog cases," in which large-sized retailers are being forced to wait until agreement by small shops in the area concerned is secured, the source said. "Those cases should move forward very quickly because they have been waiting around for a long time," he said.

MITI Says Stores Regulations To Be Eased

OW1704142990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1320 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will begin easing regulations on large-scale retail stores in late May, in line with Japan's pledge made recently during trade talks with the United States, MITI officials said Tuesday. The measure, reported to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu earlier in the day, will be taken after a joint meeting of two advisory panels to the minister of international trade and industry on April 27, they said.

The relaxation of enforcement of the Large-Scale Retail Stores Law features a reduction in the maximum time required to set up such stores to less than 18 months, the officials said. The process can now take up to 10 years, a factor which the United States considers a structural barrier to foreign investment in Japan.

In discussions under the so-called Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) with the United States, Japan has promised to revise the law to ease government regulations on big stores, but stopped short of meeting U.S. demands that the law be scrapped.

The officials said MITI will set up offices to monitor implementation of its notice at its headquarters and regional bureaus. MITI intends to use the new standard for applications filed before the notice, they added.

Food Security Said Not Effective Argument

OW1704090990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—A U.S. Government official said in Tokyo on Tuesday that food security cannot be used as an effective argument to shield against true trade liberalization.

Speaking to reporters at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, Undersecretary of Agriculture Richard T. Crowder said "food security depends not on artificial self-sufficiency, but on an open market-oriented trading environment." Crowder called on Japan to back a U.S. trade reform proposal, noting that "a successful agreement in agriculture is vital to achieving success in other areas of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks."

He was referring to a comprehensive U.S. trade proposal, advocating the elimination or reduction of trade-distorting subsidies on farm products that was submitted last October to participants in the Uruguay Round of multilateral talks held under the auspices of GATT. Crowder said the U.S. proposal calls for the conversion of nontariff barriers to tariffs, the elimination of export subsidies and prohibitions, and developing stronger and more effective GATT rules for all trade-distorting subsidies.

He said failure to achieve an agreement in the Uruguay Round by the deadline in December would lead to a "bilateral escalation," in which individual trade disputes would be addressed by only the parties involved rather than a worldwide forum.

Government Urged To Maintain 5 Percent Growth

OW1504121590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 KYODO—Japan's largest labor organization, Rengo, in a draft proposal released Sunday, urged the government to distribute public investments more efficiently, to contain price hikes and to maintain the stable economic growth rate of at least 5 percent for fiscal 1990. The eight-million strong national labor union also urged the government to offer more aggressive reforms in talks with the United States regarding the removal of structural barriers to trade and investment.

The draft proposal said U.S. requests include a number of challenges for Japan, including improvements in the area of public investment.

Japan and the United States on April 5 released an interim report outlining ways they could remove structural barriers to trade and investment. The final report of the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks between Tokyo and Washington is scheduled to be presented in July.

The draft proposal said real Japanese living standards are far behind those of the United States and other Western European countries, though Japan has attained the highest level of gross national product (GNP). Rengo stressed the need to maintain the real economic growth rate of 5 percent in fiscal 1990 over fiscal 1989 and to expand domestic consumption in order to improve the people's standard of living.

The draft proposes to set up an institution with representatives from trade unions and economic organizations to devise ways to close the wide gap between prices in Japan and abroad. The draft asks the government to contain price hikes for fiscal 1990 no higher than 1.6 percent over the previous year, based on government projections for the current fiscal year.

Rengo is to adopt a draft proposal in a meeting of the Central Executive Committee to be held in mid-June after discussions among nationwide branches and member unions, officials said.

Comex Membership To Open for Foreign Firms

OW1604120990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0956 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—Administrative vice ministers of Japanese Government agencies on Monday drafted an amendment to the Commodity Exchange Act which will open the Commodity Futures Exchange [Comex] to full membership by foreign corporations.

The amendment, which will also open the way for options and index-futures trading and ban private futures markets for commodities like precious metals, will go before the Diet shortly after receiving Cabinet approval on Tuesday. The revised law is expected to take effect in October at the earliest.

Under the present law, only foreign corporations with subsidiaries in Japan are allowed to participate in the Commodity Futures Exchange, indirectly as associate members. The amendment will lift this restriction. The amendment will also ban any type of private futures market for any commodity so as to provide investor protection, and it will oblige exchange members to keep investors' assets separately from their own.

Warplanes Begin Japan-U.S. Drill at Hyakuri

OW1704061790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0448 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Mito, April 17 KYODO—Jet fighters of Japan's Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) and the U.S. Air Force began a joint drill Wednesday at an ASDF air base in Ibaraki Prefecture. The exercise is the first of its kind at the Hyakuri Air Base, northeast of Tokyo. Joint Japan-U.S. air drills have now been held at all seven ASDF air bases in Japan.

An antimilitary group, consisting of local residents, reformist political parties, and peace organizations, staged a protest rally in front of the base against the drill. Last June, the Supreme Court dismissed an appeal by people living near the Hyakuri Base in a 31-year court battle over the constitutionality of the Self-Defense Forces.

ASDF officials said Japanese and American pilots are carrying out the exercise over waters off Ibaraki Prefecture after taking off from the base. It is aimed at improving combat capability. Twelve ASDF jet fighters, including F-15s and F-4s, and eight American aircraft from Misawa Air Base in Aomori Prefecture, including F-16s, are participating in the drill.

The ASDF said it plans to carry out such joint drills at the base four times a year, for periods of three to 15 days.

Meanwhile, another joint Japan-U.S. air drill began Wednesday at Komatsu Air Base in Ishikawa Prefecture, Central Japan. The excercise is the ninth of its kind since 1982.

U.S. Aircraft Materials Joint Venture Planned

OW1704104690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—Dainippon Ink and Chemicals Inc. (DIC) said Tuesday it will form a joint venture with Hexcel Corp. of San Francisco to produce new aircraft construction materials at a factory in Japan. The venture, tentatively named DIC Hexcel, will be capitalized at 4 million dollars. The companies are to invest equally in the venture, DIC officials said.

The new firm will be set up in Tokyo by June, and actual production will begin in the second half of next year. Production facilities will be set up in the suburbs of Nagoya, central Japan, where major aircraft manufacturers are operating.

Japanese aircraft manufacturing is expected to be bullish due to new projects, including the production of the next generation of fighter supports for the Air Self-Defense Force.

Demand for new aircraft structural materials is expected to grow, officials said. The venture will produce honeycomb structural material, carbon-based plastic in a shape of honeycomb. Such material has been used for aircraft structural elements because it is strong and much lighter than metal. The new company is aiming for annual sales of 5 billion yen in 1996, DIC officials said.

Kaifu Says Democracy To Prevail in China

OW1604111690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Monday democracy is certain to prevail in China over the long run. "From a long-term perspective, there has been no change in the democratization of China and its open-door policy, this is certain," Kaifu told Gov. James Thompson of Illinois.

Kaifu reiterated Japan's stance that China should not be isolated, and said both Japan and China should work to improve their bilateral relations. Japan is currently considering resuming an 810 billion yen aid program to China that has been on hold since the military crackdown on pro-democracy activists in Tiananmen Square last June.

Kaifu made the comments in response to a query by the Illinois governor, whose midwestern state operates an office in China.

In the 10-minute meeting, Thompson delivered a message of appreciation from U.S. Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher on the successful compilation earlier this month of an interim report on bilateral trade talks, dubbed the structural impediments initiative. Thompson is here through Wednesday to meet representatives of Japanese companies and participate in a joint educational project with Niigata Prefecture in central Japan.

Official Supports Resumption of Loans to PRC

OW1604152390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1147 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—A senior Finance Ministry official Monday voiced hope that Japan would resume loans to China before the July summit meeting of seven industrial democracies in Houston, Texas.

"It's a matter of timing," the official told reporters on condition of anonymity. "For Japan, as an Asian nation, this is a problem which cannot be avoided." Asked about the timing of resumption of lending to China, the official said it is desirable before the summit meeting of seven industrial democracies in Houston in early July.

On the question of Japanese initiative over resumption of loans to China, he said "It will make a considerable difference whether (Japan) resumes lending to China before the summit talks or after them." Japan suspended an 810 billion yen package of loans to China for fiscal 1990-1995 in the wake of Beijing's military suppression of the pro-democracy movement in Tiananmen square last June.

The official noted, however, that it is up to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to decide on resumption of lending.

On other topics, the official said Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto is likely to attend an annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] in New Delhi in early May. At the ADB meeting, resumption of lending by the ADB to China is expected to be high on the agenda. Like the World Bank, the ADB has suspended new loans to China in protest against the Chinese Government's actions last June.

Senior LDP Leader Ozawa Agrees

OW1604143990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1337 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—A senior leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said Monday that Japan should resume lending to China in consideration of its ties with Beijing, a government official said.

In a 20-minute talk with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa emphasized the significance of Sino-Japanese relations and said that they "are different from those between China and the United States," the official said on condition of anonymity. Nakayama, however, did not respond to Ozawa's statement, the official said. But observers said Ozawa's remark is likely to spark debate in the ruling party and government over an early resumption of lending to China.

Ozawa's bid echoed remarks by a senior Finance Ministry official Monday, in which the official expressed hope that lending to China will be resumed before the July Summit meeting of seven industrial nations in Houston, Texas.

Japan suspended an 810 billion yen package of loans to China for fiscal 1990-1995 in the wake of Beijing's military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square last June. The government is reportedly considering resuming part of the package after this summer, namely those loans intended for civil welfare purposes.

Government Spokesman Views Aid

OW1704131690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—The Japanese Government hopes to resume as soon as possible an 810 billion yen aid program to China that was suspended following the suppression of prodemocracy demonstrators in Beijing last June, the chief government spokesman said Tuesday. Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto also told reporters that Japanese and Chinese officials are already "well advanced" in their preparatory talks on ways to resume the program.

"We don't want China to become isolated," Sakamoto said in explaining the Government's view on the aid issue. Japan suspended the aid program for Fiscal 1990 through Fiscal 1995, first promised by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in 1988, as part of economic sanctions Western powers imposed on China following the bloody crackdown in Beijing last June 4.

Sakamoto said Japan wants to maintain its friendly ties with China and hopes that the aid impasse will be resolved as soon as possible. Sakamoto's remarks followed accusations by the Beijing Government that Japan is dragging its feet on the aid program. Chinese Premier Li Peng told a Japanese visitor recently that, "Orientals don't renege on their pledges."

While some Japanese politicians such as Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa are urging the Government to immediately unfreeze the aid program, government officials are calling for caution. A senior government official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the United States and other Western powers are continuing their tough stance toward China and that Japan should not "add fuel to the fire." Japan should only resume its aid program after consultations with its Western allies, he added.

Minister Sued for Denying Refugee Application

OW1604181090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—A Chinese man accused of hijacking a Chinese airliner last year sued Japan's justice minister Monday for improperly processing his application for refugee status in Japan and refusing to grant him the legal privilege. Zhang Zhenhai, 36, arrested by Japanese police in Fukuoka in December for diverting a New York-bound Air China passenger flight to the western Japan city, is facing deportation to China.

Zhang's lawyers said they filed the lawsuit with the Tokyo District Court demanding that Justice Minister Shin Hasegawa revoke his decision not to grant Zhang refugee status. The accused hijacker has claimed in court trials he had been an active member of pro-democracy movements in China for years and that the hijacking was a last resort for him to flee China, where he said he faced persecution by the authorities.

In the suit, Zhang said the Tokyo Immigration Bureau limited his chances of testimony by preventing him from meeting his lawyers in his application for the refugee status, made February 13. The application was denied February 26 without sufficient investigation having been conducted, it said.

The suit also called it a grave misjudgment by immigration authorities to claim that Zhang is not one of those who are persecuted because of their political opinions. Japanese defense lawyers and human rights groups, including the London-based Amnesty International, have urged Tokyo not to send Zhang back to China on grounds that he might be persecuted.

The Tokyo high court, which is hearing the deportation case, will decide whether or not to send him back to China within this week at the earliest.

Illegal Chinese Emigrants To Be Deported

OW1704115790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—Japan will order 582 more Chinese boat people who posed as Vietnamese refugees out of the country on Wednesday, the Justice Ministry announced on Tuesday. The order brings to 2,647 the total number of Chinese boat people told to leave Japan. All are among the 2,804 people, most of them Chinese, who came to Japan last year on small boats. Of those ordered deported, 792 have already been sent back to China.

The ministry's Immigration Bureau said it will cancel on Wednesday the temporary landing permits given to 582 Chinese who are currently being housed at a refugee reception center in Omura, Nagasaki Prefecture, western Japan. The group, which arrived in nine boats last August and September, includes five babies who were born in Japan while their parents were housed at the center, a ministry official said.

Justice Ministry officials said immigration authorities are still screening the remaining refugees.

The group will be separately transferred to the ministry's eight detention houses, which include facilities in Omura, Fukuoka, Osaka, and Tokyo. They will join 1,273 other Chinese detainees awaiting possible deportation.

Immigration officers have determined that most of the boat people came from farming villages in the southeastern Chinese province of Fujian, while a handful were from Jiangxi and Guangdong provinces. Others were former Chinese residents of Vietnam who fled the country during the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese border war, the ministry official said.

Japan does not grant refugee status to foreigners the Government considers to have come solely for economic reasons. Last year, a total of 2,804 boat people arrived at Japanese coasts after crossing the East China Sea. Japan deported a total of 792 Chinese nationals on two occasions since last year.

Timimg of Shevardnadze Visit Not Yet Settled

OW1704140490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has told Japan in a message that the timing of his proposed visit to Japan will not be considered until shortly after the U.S.-Soviet summit ends on June 3, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday. Shevardnadze also said Moscow wants to hold expert-level talks among governmental officials before Moscow sets that date for talks in Tokyo—rather than after them, as had been originally planned.

The officials said Shevardnadze's message was conveyed to Nakayama Tuesday evening by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy, who is in Japan to attend a United Nations conference on disarmament. Petrovskiy, reciting the foreign minister's message, said the timing of Shevardnadze's visit to Japan could not be set at present because he is busy laying the groundwork for potential agreements to be reached at the U.S.-Soviet summit, slated for May 30 to June 3.

Shevardnadze said similar groundwork should be laid for the proposed ministerial talks in Tokyo, saying the talks are being viewed by Moscow as a way to accomplish "tangible" results, the officials said. Shevardnadze acknowledged that the Soviet Union and Japan still have much ground to cover in their effort to conclude a belated peace treaty, they said. But he said there is also a need for the two sides to discuss other matters of importance at the expert level if the upcoming ministerial talks are to be carried to a successful conclusion.

He proposed three subjects of particular interest to the Soviet Union that should be taken up by the experts: The military and political situation in the Asia-Pacific, the strengthening of fundamentals for future bilateral treaties, and the expansion of bilateral economic cooperation. Moscow will also consider Japanese agenda proposals in a "constructive" way, Shevardnadze was quoted as saying in his message.

Japan lays claim to four Soviet-occupied islands, and has set their unconditional return as a precondition to concluding a peace treaty and entering into full-fledged economic ties with Moscow.

Officials quoted Nakayama as telling Petrovskiy that Japan also wants to see the next session of ministerial-level talks turn out to be "substantive and fruitful." Japan will thus consider the Soviet proposal for preliminary governmental talks on specific subjects and respond shortly with its views on the agenda, time, and place of the talks, he said.

But Nakayama told Petrovskiy that while Japan has its own schedule to consider, it would like to know more precisely when Shevardnadze's visit might finally occur. Petrovskiy said he can only say that the timing of the visit would be conveyed to Japan soon after the U.S.-Soviet summit, the officials said.

They called the Soviet proposal for expert-level talks to precede the date being set for the ministerial talks "a different approach from that of the past."

When Shevardnadze's last visit to Japan was set for December 1988, three months before it was realized, the two sides agreed at the same time to hold three preparatory meetings on culture, science and technology, and economics and trade.

Petrovskiy did not elaborate on the nature of the expert-level talks, but officials speculated that Soviets were referring to talks within the forum of regular vice-ministerial consultations, the next session of which was set to be held after Shevardnadze's visit.

The officials denied the Soviets were attempting to establish a separate forum for military-related discussions with Japan by suggesting the topic be taken up in expert-level talks, which are instead presumed to be a single forum with a wide agenda.

Possible 'Measures' With Soviet Military Noted

OW1404134790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 KYODO—Japan will try to deepen mutual trust in military area with the Soviet Union in response to East-West detente in Europe and its possible effect on the Asia-Pacific region, government sources said Saturday. The sources said the possibility is being studied by officials of Foreign, Defense and other ministries and agencies.

The sources said the government thinks Japan should be prepared for a Soviet peace offensive expected to intensify with a visit to Japan by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev expected next year.

The study centers on the possibility of interchanges between high-ranking Japanese and Soviet military officers and conclusion of arrangements to prevent the outbreak of accidental clashes, the sources said. Such measures have already been implemented in Europe to increase mutual trust between the East and the West, they said.

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to conduct the first exchange visit by their naval ships this summer.

Japan and the Soviet Union are expected to hold the first high-level contact between officials concerned with military affairs as an initial step to enhance mutual trust, the sources said. They said it is quite possible that the two countries will conclude an agreement for prevention of accidents involving their warships. Moscow already has such arrangements with the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Canada and Norway.

Far East Soviet Military Flights 'Decreasing'

OW1504092990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 15 KYODO—The number of Soviet regular military flights between the Soviet Far East and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam is sharply decreasing, Defense Agency sources said Sunday. The sharp decline in the number of military flights, which are believed to transport military personnel and munitions between the Soviet Far East and Cam Ranh Bay, the largest Soviet overseas base, may signal the gradual easing of military tensions in the region, military analysts said.

The Soviet Union announced in late January that it had withdrawn a number of its military aircraft from Cam Ranh Bay at the end of last year as part of overall cuts in its armed forces. The start of the decline of Soviet military flights observed by Japan's Air Self-Defense Force coincided with the Soviet announcement, according to the sources.

Soviet transport aircraft Il-62 or Tu-154, which used to fly once a week between the Soviet Far East and Cam Ranh Bay, has been traced only once a month, the sources said. According to the agency, violations of Japanese air space by foreign aircraft, mostly Soviet planes, also hit a five-year low in 1989.

Rejection of Soviet Stand on Fishing Urged

OW1604152490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1350 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—Japanese salmon catchers urged the government Monday to reject a Soviet proposal banning offshore salmon fishing in the Northern Pacific. The Federation of Japan Salmon Fishery Cooperative Associations, the Japan Fisheries Association and other bodies made the request in a resolution adopted at a meeting they held in Tokyo on the eve of Japan-Soviet fisheries talks that resume in Moscow on Tuesday.

Japanese and Soviet fisheries negotiators met in Tokyo last March to discuss Japan's salmon catch quota this year, but failed to reach agreement. The Soviet Union has insisted, among other things, that Japan's offshore salmon fishing on the open sea in the Northern Pacific be banned from 1992 to protect salmon resources.

The resolution by the fisheries groups, passed on to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry and other government agencies concerned, also called on the government to take measures to help fishermen if they are forced to reduce the number of salmon fishing boats as a result of Japan-Soviet fisheries talks. A fleet of Japanese fishing boats goes to the Northern Pacific for salmon fishing in late May every year.

Sanyo Electric To Export Refrigerators to USSR

OW1704123990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—Sanyo Electric Co. said Tuesday it has been awarded a contract by a Soviet trading house to export home-use refrigerators manufactured by its Thai subsidiary later this year. The company said the Bangkok-based Sanyo Universal Electric Co. will sell a total of 16,000 refrigerators to All-Soviet Cooperative Trading Corp. at the end of the year. The value of the contract has not been disclosed.

The Osaka-based company has agreed to export equipment to manufacture compressors for refrigerators to a Lithuanian plant, which will begin operation at year-end with annual production targeted at two million refrigerators. But supply is expected to fall short of demand, necessitating the imports of finished refrigerators, the company said.

ROK Atomic Bomb Victims Meet Nagasaki Mayor

OW1404074190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Nagasaki, April 14 KYODO—A 13-member delegation of South Korean survivors of the atomic bombings in Japan during World War II paid a courtesy call Saturday on Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima. Motoshima, who was shot and wounded in January for his controversial remarks on the late Emperor Showa's war responsibility, told the Koreans that Japan should provide greater relief measures to non-Japanese victims of atomic bombings than to Japanese.

"Japan has inconvenienced you for a long time," Motoshima said, referring to Japan's 1910-1945 colonization of the Korean peninsula. During that time tens of thousands of Koreans were brought to Japan as forced labor.

South Korean A-bomb victims association president Shin Yong-mal who led the association representatives' first visit to Japan, told Motoshima, "to us Japan is the country we find most abhorrent but we believe not the entire nation is bad because there are many good citizens like the mayor."

Motoshima noted that he has repeatedly called on the Japanese Government to take account of its colonial rule of Korea, including confiscation of Korean lands, forcing Koreans to come to Japan, and forcing Korean women to serve Japanese soldiers.

The mayor said Korean and Japanese victims of the atomic bombings in Nagasaki and Hiroshima in the last days of World War II suffered different circumstances and that Koreans deserved greater compensation than Japanese. Motoshima said when he was under intense criticism for saying that Emperor Hirohito, posthumously called Emperor Showa, bore war responsibility, most of some 20,000 letters he received over the incident referred to Japan's aggression.

After arriving at Nagasaki from Seoul on Friday, the group visited the peace memorial park in the city. Following the visit they held a press conference and demanded apologies from the Japanese Government.

Meet With Hiroshima Deputy Mayor

OW1604121890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Hiroshima, April 16 KYODO—A 14-member delegation of South Korean survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II visited the Hiroshima City hall Monday but failed to meet Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki. Deputy Mayor Takayoshi Fukushima met the group on behalf of Araki and said the mayor could not meet the Korean delegation because he had a previous engagement, city officials said.

Sin Yong-mal, 71, president of the South Korean A-Bomb Victims Association, told a press conference after the meeting, "I hoped the mayor would apologize. An apology from the Japanese Government is a precondition of support for South Korean A-bomb survivors (from Japan)."

Ku Chong-son, a member of the delegation, said he was not pleased the mayor was absent. He said Nagasaki's mayor shook hands with them.

Hiroshima municipal officials said they could not arrange a meeting with the Korean group because the mayor was busy. The group arrived at Nagasaki from Seoul on Friday and met Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima on Saturday. Motoshima apologized to the delegation for Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula.

Businessmen Meet With South Korean Counterparts

OW1704125790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Kobe, April 17 KYODO—Japanese and South Korean businessmen ended two days of talks Tuesday with a joint statement calling for technical cooperation between the two countries to contribute to world economic development. As the closest partners, Japan and South Korea will contribute to economic prosperity of not only Asia and the Pacific but the world as a whole through technical cooperation and other measures, the statement said.

The statement was issued after the 22nd meeting of business leaders from the two countries, during which they exchanged views chiefly on how to contribute to world economic prosperity in response to easing tension between East and West. While welcoming South Korea's moves toward improving its relations with the Soviet Union and other communist nations, the statement also pointed to the need for Japanese and South Korean businesses to work together on investment in third countries, including communist nations.

According to participants in the meeting at an international conference center in this port city, the two sides did not discuss bilateral issues such as Japan's chronic trade surplus with South Korea and labor disputes involving Japanese companies operating in South Korea.

Further Report on Outcome

SK1704063290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0505 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Kobe, Japan, April 17 (YONHAP)—The South Korea-Japan Private Economic Cooperation Council ended its two-day meeting here Tuesday [17 Apr] after adopting a joint statement that called for closer cooperation between the two nations in promoting economic exchanges between Korea and communist countries.

"The two countries shared the view that they ought to maintain closer cooperation in light of the fact that the trend of growing economic exchanges between Korea and communist countries could contribute to extending East-West economic cooperation and developing the economy of the East as well as ensuring stability on the Korean peninsula," the statement said.

It also said it was agreed that the two sides have to make positive efforts for market opening and lowering import barriers while adhering to the principle of free trade. The meeting was attended by 90 businessmen from Korea and 160 from Japan and covered pending economic issues, including ways to rectify Korea's huge trade deficit with Japan.

In a key-note speech Monday [16 April], Ku Pon-ho, president of Korea Development Institute, called for multilateral cooperation between the two countries to induce socialist countries in Asia, especially North Korea and China, to carry out economic reforms.

To that end, the economist suggested, it is desirable to forge government- and private-level links between the two nations.

A source on the Korean delegation said the subject will be on the agenda of summit talks between President No Tae-u and Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu tentatively scheduled for late May.

ANA, Interflug Airlines Agree To Start Talks

OW1404133090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 KYODO—All Nippon Airways Co. (ANA), Japan's second largest airline, said Saturday it has agreed with Interflug, East Germany's national carrier, to start working-level talks on broad business tie-up including joint operation of Tokyo-East Berlin flights. Competition is likely to intensify between ANA and Japan Airlines Co. (JAL) which signed a similar agreement with the East German airline in February, industry sources said.

Under the agreement, a Tokyo-Moscow-Vienna flight, being operated jointly by ANA, Aeroflot Soviet Airlines, and Austrian Airlines, will be connected to a Vienna-East Berlin flight by Interflug, an ANA official said. Interflug hopes to extend a service between East Berlin and Beijing to Tokyo jointly with ANA, the official said.

ANA is negotiating with Malev-Hungarian Airlines of Hungary, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie of Czechoslovakia, and Austrian Airlines to upgrade its flights to Eastern Europe, he added.

Sarawak Oil Prospecting Contract Signed

OW1704143690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—Japan's Idemitsu Oil Development Co. said Tuesday it has signed a contract with the Malaysian National Oil Company, Petronas, for joint exploration of oil resources in Sarawak on northern Borneo Island. The concession to be explored covers an area of 9,700 square kilometers.

The cost of exploration is estimated at 17 million dollars, of which 20 percent will be provided by a Petronas subsidiary and 80 percent by Idemitsu, Idemitsu officials said.

Under present plans, the two partners are to prospect for oil and undertake exploratory drilling over a period of five years, beginning in 1990. If commercial production gets under way, about half of crude output will go to the Japanese side, the officials said.

In Malaysia, oil exploration has so far been undertaken at five concessions by Idemitsu, Nippon Oil, and other firms. However, there has been no successful project resulting in commercial production.

Malaysian Prime Minister on Private Visit

OW1604113690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed arrived in Japan last Friday on a nine-day private visit to western Japan, Foreign Ministry sources revealed Monday. The sources said Mahathir, who is accompanied by his wife and two children, is visiting the three western Japanese cities of Kobe, Kyoto, and Osaka.

As the visit is a private affair, no meeting between Mahathir and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has been requested by the Malaysian side, they said. Mahathir, who has exhibited a keen interest in Japan as a model for his country's economic development, is expected to visit the international garden and greenery exposition in Osaka and inspect industrial facilities in the surrounding region, the sources said.

Foreign Minister 'Undecided' on Indian Project

OW1704074290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0649 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Tuesday that Japan is undecided on whether to make additional yen loans for a controversial dam project in India. Nakayama made the remarks at a session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Councilors in response to questions posed by Akiko Domoto, a Japan Socialist Party member.

Domoto said 90,000 people, a majority of them members of tribal groups, will be displaced and have nowhere to resettle because of the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam, which Japan has cofinanced. Environmental destruction due to the dam, including submersion of forests and extinction of wild life, will be serious, she said.

The World Bank approved a 450 million dollar loan for the project in 1985 and Japan also promised 2.85 billion yen in loans for hydroelectricity equipment for the project in the same year. Domoto said Japan's cofinancing of the 2.85 billion yen accounted for 10 percent of the total cost of 29 billion yen for the generating equipment and that the Indian Government is reportedly urging Japan to provide yen loans for the remainder.

She urged the Government not to extend additional loans because anti-Japan feeling is rising among residents in the area to be submerged and international environmental groups are demanding that the World Bank suspend the loans. Nakayama said Japan will make a decision after getting information from the World Bank and the Japanese Embassy in India.

Shoshichi Kowata, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Cooperation Bureau, replied that the Government will cautiously consider whether to go ahead with additional yen loans, as there are objections to the dam.

Satoshi Miyamura, chief of the Finance Ministry's Development Institutions Division, said Japan is awaiting the report of a mission of the World Bank which is scheduled to visit India to see what is being done to help resettlement of those affected.

The Sardar Sarovar Dam, being built across the Narmada River in Gujarat, western India, will be 1.2 kilometers long and 146 meters high. It will submerge 39,000 hectares of land. Domoto said three Indian activists opposed to the dam will visit Japan on Wednesday to protest against Japan's Official Development Assistance for the project.

Filipino Trainees Protest Unfair Treatment

OW1604222190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 (KYODO)—Eight Filipino men hired as trainees by a major tire producer Monday left the company dorm complaining about working conditions that included 12-hour night shifts and heavy physical labor, Japanese Catholic Church officials said. The eight men came to Japan last month and worked at Toyo Tire and Rubber Co.'s Itami factory in Hyogo Prefecture. They claim the nightshift between 8:30 P.M. and 8:45 A.M. was not specified in their job descriptions given in Manila, Rev. Wency Laguidao said.

The men, aged beween 25 and 34, left their company dorm and came to the Catholic Church in Itami where Laguidao, a Filipino chaplain, presides. Church sources said the eight plan to stay at the church until they reach a settlement with the company.

The Filipinos also complain they did not receive the promised 400 dollar monthly allowance but instead got about half that as "pocket money." The eight men came through a personnel arrangement made by Titan Rubber, a Philippine affiliate of Toyo, Japan's fourth-biggest automobile tire and rubber parts maker.

Father Minoru Murata, another Osaka Catholic priest aiding foreign workers, said the problem stems from a vague memorundum Titan gave the workers in Manila and a perception gap over what is required of foreign "trainees." Murata, who said he met one of Toyo's Itami branch officials, said the Japanese firm thinks it is natural for trainees to perform a variety of tasks but the Filipinos had thought the training would be more "lecture-oriented." He said there will be talks between the Filipinos who fled the company and company officials on Tuesday.

Itami officials were not available for comment but an official of Toyo's principal office in Osaka told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that the firm now hires 16 Filipinos as trainees, who are engaged in rubber goods production work for a six-month period.

According to the Justice Ministry's Immigration Bureau, a total of 29,489 trainees entered Japan in 1989, with 4,502 Thais, 4,125 South Koreans, and 3,974 Filipinos included. Lawyers, human rights groups, and other experts have cited the controversial nature of Japan's "trainee" immigration category, in which they say employers have tried to cover labor shortages by the category that uses Asians as cheap labor.

LDP Spokesman Resolves Electoral System Reform

OW1504070190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Mito, April 15 KYODO—Ichiro Ozawa, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), said Sunday he is determined to push ahead with a controversial political reform program aimed at revamping the electoral system and tightening the flow of political funds.

Ozawa made the remark when he met reporters here after attending a meeting with local political and financial leaders. He said the LDP should close ranks in implementing political reforms and urged Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to stand firm on the issue.

Both the opposition and some LDP Diet members have opposed recommendations by the Election System Council, an advisory panel to the prime minister, calling for the eradication of money politics and the narrowing of disparities between individual votes. The recommendations, released last week, also called for introducing single-seat constituencies together with a proportional representation system in the House of Representatives. The lower house is currently represented by medium-sized constituencies under which several Diet members are elected from one electoral district.

Some LDP legislators, wary of political repercussions from a major shake-up of the present electoral system, have dismissed the proposal as the work of "amateurs." The entire opposition camp has also criticized the electoral reform idea as a means of facilitating and perpetuating the LDP's hold on power.

Ozawa said he will seek the understanding of the electorate in pressing ahead with the reforms, adding that the reform process is necessary.

Mongolia

Commission To Investigate Tsedenbal Leadership

OW1604120490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] The commission on investigating into the abuse of power of the former party and state leader Tsedenbal's encirclement [as heard] was formed in Mongolia, headed by newly elected Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Sumiyaa. The commission is formed at the demand of the party extraordinary congress delegates with the aim to study the activities of the former party and state leadership in the period from the early 1950's to the mid-1980's, when the bureaucratic and administrative command method was implanted and the different-minded people were pursued.

The investigations must be completed within the second quarter of this year and be considered at a regular Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee plenum.

Scope of Investigation Detailed

LD1504121590 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0830 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar 15 April (TASS)—A special commission is to objectively analyze the activities of the entourage of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, former leader of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]. It has been set up with the purpose of investigating the role and participation in improper activities of each one of the former MPRP Central Committee members, candidate members, and secretaries, and the heads of the republic's Council of Ministers in the period between the start of the 1950's and mid-1984, when a command and bureaucratic system was in place in the country, and when dissidents were persecuted, reports the newspaper UNEN today.

Trade Official on MPR-USSR Cooperation

OW1304114890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Deputy minister of trade and cooperation of Mongolia, Mr. Yundendorj, has noted the need of further raising the efficiency of Mongol-Soviet cooperation. He was speaking to Mongolian and foreign journalists at the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party extraordinary congress press center. The minister said that in the next five-year period, a large part of investments will be directed at expanding production capacities of the enterprises built in the country with Soviet assistance, their technical modernization, and building small and medium enterprises.

Congress Formulates Basic Policy Guidelines

OW1704090790 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] The recently held extraordinary congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has determined the basic guidelines of the party's policy on urgent development issues.

In social policy, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party gives priority to the elimination of unemployment, establishment of a new payment-paid pension and remuneration system, reduction of different forms of fees from the population, improvement of service to rural population.

In the sphere of economy, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party plans to improve the efficiency of state centralized planning through combining it with the market relations.

In foreign policy, it will develop an equitable, mutually beneficial cooperation with all states.

News Conference on Extraordinary Congress Held

OW1604135390 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 16 Apr 90

["Report" on news conference "for foreign journalists" held at the Mongolian Foreign Ministry on the outcome of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party extraordinary congress—date not given; remarks by Gombojabyn Ochirbat and Tsebeenjabyn Oold are recorded in Mongolian fading into English translation]

[Text] Present at the press conference were correspondents of Soviet TASS, West German DPA, Spanish EFE, Chinese XINHUA, Japanese KYODO TSUSHIN, American ASSOCIATED PRESS, British REUTER news agencies, as well as British FINANCIAL TIMES, Hungarian MAGYAR HIRLAP, U.S. TIME, Japanese YOMIURI SHIMBUN, NHK Television and Radio Broadcasting Corporation, Hong Kong Asia Television Limited.

Opening the press conference, Chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Gombojabyn Ochirbat briefed the journalists on the outcome of the conference.

[Ochirbat] The main significance of the extraordinary congress is that it has approved a new platform and rules of the MPRP, defined the party's guidelines for an immediate future. These documents are imbued with new ideology and new content, with due account of the present day's specific political situation in the country and in the world at large, says the party leader. The extraordinary congress has defined the supreme goal of the MPRP as the building of humane and democratic socialism in the country and renewal of the MPRP under the newly adopted platform and rules.

Another major outcome of the congress is that it has elected and approved a new party Central Committee staff. The party Central Committee was almost 80 percent renewed, with competent personnel representing different strata of the population, and resolved to devote all their knowledge and talent for the implementation of the renewal policy. And as far as the course of the congress is concerned, it has passed in a democratic and very businesslike atmosphere, and the delegates were very active in expressing their views on the debated issues. They were unanimous in noting the imperative need of radical renewal of the Mongolian society and the MPRP. The extraordinary congress has successfully managed with its agenda, and now the matter stands behind the implementation of its decisions, said MPRP leader Gombojabyn Ochirbat. [end Ochirbat]

Then Mr. Ochirbat answered questions of foreign correspondents. Correspondent of the REUTER said that the Mongolian people very much expected the renewal in the party Central Committee. Today I see only one new member in it. Mr. Ochirbat, how would you explain this, she asked. Listen to what Mr. Ochirbat said:

[Ochirbat] None of the newly elected Presidium members of the MPRP Central Committee was in the old party leadership. Five of the newly elected six Presidium members were elected at the eighth party plenary meeting held on 14 March, since there was no demand to change any of these five Central Committee members on the part of the all voting people, says Ochirbat. [end Ochirbat]

Correspondent of the American TIME magazine asked how long Mr. Ochirbat thinks to stay as chairman of the party Central Committee. Answering this question, Mr. Ochirbat said:

[Ochirbat] The term of my office as chairman of the MPRP Central Committee will wholly depend on further activity of the party and the new party Central Committee, says Mr. Ochirbat. [end Ochirbat]

Correspondent of the Soviet TASS agency asked Mr. Ochirbat to briefly introduce the basic trends of the party's renewal and specifics of the new rules of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

[Ochirbat] The main objective of the party's renewal is linked to the emerged new social and political situation in the country, says Ochirbat. Human factor requirements and interest of man stand high on the list of priorities of the MPRP policy. Another principled issue is fundamental change of the style and methods of party activity in accordance with new political situation. Under these circumstances, it is imperative to work out expedient political course and implement it through political means. The party must subjugate its activity to the thoughts and interests of the working people. As it guards the party renewal, it should be done under the new party rules, which provides a greater independence to primary party organizations, said Mr. Ochirbat. [end Ochirbat]

Then questions were put to Presidium members of the MPRP CC [Central Committee]. To the question of the Mongolian news agency correspondent about the party's personnel and organization policy, Mr. Oold said:

[Oold] In the party's organization issue, particular attention should be given to the deepening of democracy and ensurance of independent activity of primary party organizations. In the personnel policy, I think it's important to fundamentally get rid of the previous outdated policy of appointment, but give priority to broad democracy, said Mr. Oold. [end Oold]

With this press conference, the press center of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party extraordinary congress has ended its work.

P. Ochirbat on Continued Socialist Development

OW1404121990 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Mongolia will not give up a socialist way of development, said the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, in an interview to the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN newspaper and the KYODO Tokyo news agency correspondents. He said that in the reconstruction process that national socialism is being renewed, and today Mongolia comes out for humane and democratic socialism. It favors the state properties prevailing in the Mongolian national economy, but the process of economic reform envisages the development of different forms of property and reasonable combination of planned and market mechanism of economic management, underlined the head of the Mongolian state.

Great Hural Presidium To Work on New Draft Laws

OW1604103890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia has decided to work out new draft laws with the aim to deepen the process of democratization of the Mongolian society and to perfect the political system of the country.

Corresponding ministries and central departments, together with the Central Council of the Mongolian Trade Unions, Executive Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union, and the Board of Mongolian Journalists' Union, were instructed to work out draft laws on trade unions, youth, and the press.

All these drafts must be submitted for consideration to the Presidium of the People's Great Hural within this year.

Background Given on Central Committee Secretary

OW1504025490 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1723 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 13 (OANA-MONTSAME)—The newly elected Presidium member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee [CC] Budyn Sumiyaa was born in 1931 in provincial district Mandah of Dornogobi Province.

He is the candidate of hist. [historical] science. He graduated from the High Party School of the MPRP CC [word indistinct] 1959 and the High Party School of the [words indistinct].

He worked in ideological departments of the MPRP Central Committee and the MRYL [Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League] Central Committee, was department head at the Institute of History of the MPRP, as scientific secretary at the Institute of Social Sciences and the deputy department head at the MPRP Central Committee. His last post was the minister of culture of the MPR.

Opposition Group Proposes Second Youth League

LD1304204190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN correspondent)—In a country with pluralism, democracy, and a multiparty system, there should not be just one youth organization representing the views of the Communists. This was stressed by the initiators of a "Free League of Mongolian Youth" in a letter published by the newspaper MONGOLYN DZALUUCHUUD on Friday 13 April.

The initiative, to which 40 delegates to the recent extraordinary congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Movement belong, stressed that one expects a youth organization to defend the interests of children and young people. Things were not done democratically at the extraordinary congress. The letter closes with the appeal to join the movement for the "Free League."

Engineers, Technicians Initiate New Movement

OW1704100690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] A new public movement called Movement for Renewal in Capital Construction has been set up in Mongolia at the initiative of a group of engineers and technical workers. It comes out for an optimum structure of construction management board, greater independence of construction organizations, improvement of the present wage system of laborers, renewal of investment policy in construction sphere, and introduction of market mechanism at construction organizations.

The movement initiators in their appeal to Mongolian builders noted that the movement will certainly defend their social interests.

Writers' Union Publishes Draft Platform, Rules

OW1404122090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] The Mongolian Writers Union has published for nation-wide discussion its draft platform and rules. The draft notes that the union must be a volunteer, independent, and democratic professional union of Mongolian men of letters free from the influence of any cause and parties. It will be a self-financed, and work for a session of national consciousness, patriotism, moral education, and aesthetic culture, says the draft. It will be considered at an extraordinary congress of the Mongolian writers to be convened on April 24.

Teachers Union Calls for Improved Education

OW1404233190 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1707 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Apr (OANA-MONTSAME)—The Union of Mongolian Teachers (UMT) in its address to political parties and organisations called upon them to take certain demands of the UMT in their activities and conceptions.

The UMT insisted on political forces to work out such a platform which would promote making the system of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] education be more perfect. The union urged the political forces to refuse from actions running counter to state legislation, educational and [words indistinct] children into political struggle.

It also called upon them to respect national unity, traditions and customs of Mongolian people and take into consideration psychologoical features of the nation when form of the political struggle is chosen.

Lenin Birth Anniversary Marked in Ulaanbaatar

OW1704101090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] An exhibition dedicated to the 120th birth anniversary of Lenin has been opened in the Lenin Museum in Ulaanbaatar. The main theme of this exhibition can be determined as Lenin in the Reconstruction Process. A part of the exhibits are devoted to the traditional friendship between Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

North Korea

Party Daily Marks Kim Il-song's Birthday

SK1604082890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0024 GMT 15 Apr 90

[NODONG SINMUN 15 April: "Let Us More Brilliantly Glorify the Boundless National Pride of People Who Are Carrying out a Revolution Under the Leadership of the Party and the Leader"]

[Text] Filled with hope of the nineties, greater confidence, and aspirations, our people are vigorously accelerating the grand socialist march and displaying highly the nation's honor. In an environment in which we, while actively tiding over the complicated current of history under the leadership of the party and the leader, are bringing about turns in a struggle for a victory in the revolution and for the prosperity of the fatherland, we are meaningfully celebrating the birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The fifteenth of April, the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the biggest festive day, which has heralded the new emergence of our Korea and nation. As this day is celebrated every year and as time goes by, boundless national pride in upholding the most adept and great leader is cherished deeper in the hearts of our people. The honorable past and present of our Korea and its brilliant future are inseparably linked to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities. High national pride cherished by our people today is a noble spirit that they possess because they, while respectfully upholding the great leader, are advancing under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]. The greatness and pride of a people and a nation is determined by how great their leader is. One cannot be proud of one's nation simply because of the size of its territory and population or its natural and geographical conditions and material assets.

The most valuable source of pride lies in the nation itself and in those who better and lead the nation. Our nation has persistently lived and struggled with greater pride and confidence since it respectfully upheld great Comrade Kim Il-song as its leader [suryong].

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, cherishing the nation's earnest desires and the ardent wish of the era, earlier began to lead the revolution, rescued our nation from a life-or-death crisis and opened up the golden age of national prosperity by cultivating the chuche revolutionary cause and lead a struggle to carry out this cause, and is leading our people to a bright future. Because the great leader is leading it, our nation, which was weak and backward in the past, has grown to be a powerful independent nation and, as a result, has been able to open up a new revolutionary era and to display the nation's strength and honor throughout the world. All the victories and feats that our people have brought about and all else our nation holds dear are linked to the respected and beloved leader. The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great sun and father who, while shouldering the destinies of our country and nation, gives freedom and happiness to them. In his long course of revolutionary activities for more than 60 years, he has radically changed the position of the country and the nation and made Korea shine endlessly. This is the immortal feat of national history by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

To our people, the lofty name of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is a symbol of victory and glory that the entire nation looks up to and that lets the entire nation advance united in one body, and is an eternal source that gives the highest pride to the nation. Because they respectfully uphold the great leader, who is an outstanding leader and peerless great man, our people have become the proudest people with high national honor.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the party Central Committee, has said: The national pride and honor of our people who live and carry out a revolution, while respectfully upholding the great leader—they are pride and honor which cannot be possessed by any other nation in the world but our people.

High national pride, which our people cherish because they respectfully uphold the great leader, is, in essence, the our-nation-first spirit. It is characteristic of being the true revolutionary spirit of warmly loving our nation and holding it dearest and carrying out a revolution independently. Therefore, our national pride is a revolutionary pride combined with loyalty to the revolution and a noble pride linked with genuine internationalism. In the glorious Workers' Party age, we have come to possess and assert such pride for the first time in the long national history.

Our people did not just begin to have a high national pride yesterday or today. Rather, our high national pride grew while carrying out a revolution for a long time under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Pride is an idea and feeling that grows while waging and living a struggle. A practical struggle to brilliantly achieve the independence of the popular masses and the nation and to provide mankind with abundant assets, a struggle that exercises serious influence upon the development of an era and history, will give the people the greatest pride.

Because they have waged a great and worthwhile revolutionary struggle through generations, our people have the noblest and most unshakable national pride ever been possessed by any nation. This is the precious fruition of the leadership of the great leader and the great party.

The Korean revolution, which started with a struggle to liberate the nation from a colonial rule, was an unequalled arduous and complicated revolution. Our people could not help but fight against the vicious, brigandish Japanese imperialists. Even after the liberation, under difficult circumstances in which the country was divided and in which they fought against the U.S. imperialists, they could not help but carry out revolution and construction virtually from nothing. They could not have advanced our revolution even a step without great leadership. With great ideas and leadership, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has victoriously cultivated the rugged and difficult road of the Korean revolution and has brightened the modern history of our nation into an honorable, brilliant history. This is a history of great struggles and immortal feats in which revolutionary wars against the imperialist aggressors have always been won, in which the changes of the century have been brought about by a struggle to build new society and a struggle for socialist construction, and in which bright prospects for the fatherland and nation have been provided. If the great leader had not brilliantly brightened a road toward sovereignty, independence, and socialist construction with the shining banner of the chuche idea, our people would have wandered in the dark and would not have been able to escape from painful sufferings. Also, if the great leader had not led the two revolutionary wars and two stages of social revolutions to victories and had not wisely led a struggle for the complete victory of socialism, no prosperous socialist country could have been built in this land.

In the very long course of the Korean revolution, our people learned that they can bring about great achievements and enjoy boundless national honor and happiness when they are led by the great leader. The heroic epic of the revolutionary war, in which our people liberated the fatherland and defended freedom and independence after defeating the powerful imperialist enemies, whose numerical and technological strength is incomparably superior to that of ours, and the miracle of the creations and construction of the century, in which our people built a socialist industrial state from the ashes of war in a historically short period, are great victories that they can boast of in view of the era and history. In addition to these proud achievements, provided in the course of our revolution, is a firm foundation for ideological and theoretical assets that are necessary for the brilliant future of the nation and the prosperity of mankind. They are valuable assets that cannot be bartered by anything.

Our people enjoy great pride in invincibility and the changes of the century. However, today, our nation enjoys assets and reality prouder than this. Our people possess lofty national pride, above all, because of the long history and brilliant revolutionary traditions of our country. A nation can have national pride when it has brilliant history, tradition, and heritage. The history of struggle by the working class and other popular working masses and their revolutionary tradition are created by the leader. The notion that a nation that has a great leader [yongdoja] has a proud history and that its future is bright is confirmed by our practical revolutionary struggle. The Korean nation is an intelligent nation that created a long history and brilliant culture while maintaining a single blood line, preserving a single language, and living in Korea for thousands of years. Valuable legacies that show national wisdom are recorded in our national history, which spans 5,000 years. The history of the past looks brilliant in today's prosperity. The history and culture of our country are very brilliant today under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. The honor and dignity of the Korean nation are vigorously displayed. Not only in view of the long national history, but also in view of the national culture and the nation's excellent heritage and tradition, we can have such national pride.

Among the nation's heitage, the most precious one is truly the revolutionary tradition. The revolutionary tradition is the basic unit of the revolution and construction, which are carried out to realize the popular masses' independence. Therefore, the revolutionary tradition is an important asset in the struggle to pioneer the nation's destiny. It is the nation's infinite dignity to have the great revolutionary tradition.

The only revolutionary tradition that our people have inherited is precisely the revolutionary tradition of chuche which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created and which our party has defended and developed. It has been achieved through a protracted and unprecedented serious and multilateral struggle. Therefore, it is a precious tradition with infinitely rich assets and possesses eternal life for the victory of the revolution and for the prosperity of the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, through his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for more than 20 long years, pioneered a new revolutionary path and established the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, which is the pride of the nation. The revolutionary tradition of our party contains not only the ideological system of chuche, assets for the ages—which makes it possible to foster the people into communist human beings; to strengthen and develop the party, the revolutionary government, and the revolutionary Armed Forces; and to consummate the revolutionary cause to the end—but also the lofty communist revolutionary spirit, rich struggle achievements and experiences, revolutionary work method, and people-oriented work habit.

For our people, this revolutionary tradition is the ever-victorious and invincible weapon which can constantly advance the revolution while surmounting all sorts of difficulties and trials.

There is no such tradition in the world which gives eternal vitality and energy to the onward movement of a revolution and vigorously pushs the revolutionary cause to the path of independence like our revolutionary tradition. Our revolutionary tradition has the deepest and strongest historic roots of the party and the revolution and an outstanding artery which links the generations of the revolution. Thanks to such a revolutionary tradition, our party and revolution have been able to inherit their lineages, and our people have been able to demonstrate their mighty mettle which no one can provoke.

Our people have infinitely treasured our revolutionary tradition in which the lofty independent spirit and firm justice of the Korean nation have been embodied. And they are advancing, firmly defining the defense and development of the revolutionary tradition as their important task to defend the revolution and the nation. For our nation, the strength of the revolutionary tradition is great. There is in the world no more a dignified people than our invincible people who have inherited the great revolutionary tradition. The reason why our people have such high national honor and dignity is the fact that they have the greatest guiding ideology of the times.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The value of man is defined by his ideology. Likewise, the greatness of a nation is also defined by the greatness of the guiding ideology of that nation.

A nation can become the creator of history only when it is guided by a correct ideology. In the case of a nation, like in the case of a man, ideology is truly basic, and a people with a great ideology can become the mightiest and most dignified people. The guiding ideology, the guiding ideal, of our nation is precisely the chuche idea. The justness and vitality of a progressive ideology lies in its reflection of the demands of the times and the aspirations of the popular masses. The chuche idea has correctly embodied the demands of our times, in which the people of each country should carry out the revolution independently and creatively, and the popular masses' basic demands for independence.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's creation of the chuche idea, the revolutionary ideology of the working class has been developed to a new stage, and our nation has become the independent nation with its own genuine ideology and philosophy. The great leader's creation of the chuche idea—a new and unique ideology, which has become the highest peak in the development of the independent ideology of mankind—is the greatest of the contributions that the great leader has made to our nation and revolution and to the development of the times and history.

The course of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities has been the history of great ideological and theoretical research and inventions. On this course, the chuche idea has become the encyclopedic doctrine which gives scientific answers to all problems which arise in achieving national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation; in realizing the reshaping of nature and social and human reforms; and in accelerating the anti-imperialist cause for independence and peace. The chuche idea, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created and which our party has developed and consummated into a monolothic ideological and theoretical system, is not only the most powerful weapon of the popular masses' struggle for independence, but is also the immortal banner which leads mankind to eternal happiness and prosperity.

We have never witnessed a more correct or mighty ideology than the chuche idea which grasps and changes reality and which creates the future. The bright future of the nation, the ideal of mankind, lies in the final victory of the chuche idea. The truthfulness of the chuche idea has already been clearly proven through the practice of the revolution, and its driving force and reforming roles are becoming greater as time passes.

Thanks to the chuche idea, our people have been able to invariably advance the revolution from the independent and creative stand even in the vortex of rapidly changing history. Our nation's lofty dignity lies precisely in its living and struggling as the genuine master of the destiny without knowing flunkeyism and dogmatism. Ideology is the soul and lifeline of our nation.

As practical experiences show, a country and a nation undergoing vicissitudes in its destiny is not caused by the lack of material wealth, but is caused by the poverty of ideology and theory. Therefore, our nation which has the chuche idea needs not to undergo such vicissitudes. Because we advance holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea we have become happy and dignified people who are advancing with overflowing hope and faith and looking ahead into the future and who live on the ideological and spiritual plane of not only today, but also the distant future.

When one advances, firmly grasping the chuche idea embodied in our party's line and policy, one can rapidly realize the independent demands and ideal of the working masses of people. This is precisely the firm faith of our people and their proud self-confidence. Our people have high national honor and self-confidence because of our country's most superior socialist system. A social system is an important symbol which characterizes the progressiveness and superiority of a nation. From the viewpoint of independence, socialism is a more advanced and developed social system.

Our socialism is the most superior kind of socialism. Our country's socialist system is the greatest gain that our people have attained through the historic struggle for independence. Our socialism has a deep historic root which began with the Down-With-Imperialism Union. Under the banner of the chuche idea the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created a short cut to socialism from a colonial and semi-feudal society and has successfully built genuine socialism under which the most superior socialist life flowers.

The history of the struggle of our people who have carried out the revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader is precisely the history of the struggle for building and glorifying the socialist system of chuche and the history of its victory. Our socialism has vitality and is superior because it does not follow or embody the model of other countries. It is our socialism in which the chuche idea has been embodied and in which our people have chosen for themselves and have built and operated independently. The socialist system of our country sees to it that all of the people enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content as the masters of the state and society.

In our country, all of the people lead a rewarding and valuable political life as the dignified members of revolutionary social and political organizations. They lead an equal and happy material life and an affluent and noble cultural life under a guarantee from the state for all material and cultural conditions necessary for food, clothing, and shelter and for stable jobs.

People say that enjoying a most valuable, affluent, and civilized life with complete social and political independence is precisely the highest ideal of the popular masses. Accordingly, the independent and creative life that our people today enjoy in the three fields—food, clothing, and shelter—is at a very high level. Our people have infinite dignity and attachment for their life which forms a marked contrast to the life in which money dominates everything and all sorts of social evils overflow. In other words, they have infinite dignity and attachment for our socialist life which bestows the value of independent human beings and the genuine worth of their life.

Our socialism is a socialism in which social and political stability and unity have been achieved and in which their boundless might is diplayed. Our socialism is also a socialism in which all members of the society not only enjoy equality, but also unanimously advance, firmly uniting, helping, and leading each other, on the basis of revolutionary duty and comradeship and, thus, they enjoy their life energetically and vivaciously. These are precisely the major characteristics of our socialism.

The most basic factor in our society is the firm unity among the leader, the party, and the masses. Our wholehearted unity, which has been attained through the unity of the entire party and of all of the people with the respected leader and the party as their center, is the permanent method of existence of our party and our people, and is the genuine symbol of socialism. That the leader, the party, and the masses are united as one social and political organism and the entire society constitute a harmonious revolutionary family is a revolutionary trait which can be seen only in our society.

No strength in the world can smash the unity and cohesion of our people that have been attained on the basis of a monolithic nature in ideology and leadership and that have overcome various trials in history.

In our country, the organizational life has reached a lofty standard, and the work system and work method that can fully demonstrate the creativity of the popular masses have been established. The great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method, and the Taean work system have been established and the principle of combining the party's monolithic leadership with its revolutionary mass line has been thoroughly embodied. As a result of this, bureaucracy and subjectivism were eliminated from our society a long time ago, and socialist democracy has been fully demonstrated.

The main force of our revolution has been consolidated as an indomitable force based on the unity between the party and the masses, and the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of workers have been fully demonstrated. Thus, our country is victoriously pioneering the bright future by continuing innovations and the march forward.

Indeed, our unique socialism which was established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which has been glorified by our party is a thoroughly independent socialism and is the most popular, solid, powerful, and lively socialism. Our people, who have keenly realized the superiority of the socialist system in our country through practical life, ardently love our socialist system which will be brilliant without wavering in any storm. Our people are filled with resolution to defend and protect this system by dedicating their lives to it.

The fact that the Korean people have become a great people with a lofty pride is the result of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il- song's endless love of and devoted service to our people. Our people and our country are always in the mind and practical activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved leader, possessed by the lofty spirit of love for the fatherland and the people which no one can imitate, assumed faithful service to the people as his duty, and has sought his joy and worth from doing so throughout his life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on a revolutionary road that was aimed at liberating our people, who were suffering pains and ordeals. His devoted service, even while undergoing various ordeals, is aimed at making our people a proud one. Whenever the nation and people faced a trial, the respected leader, thinking of the nation's destiny first of all, overcame the crisis by braving his personal danger for the people. His trait of devotion proudly shines in our nation's history. The great leader is the destiny of our fatherland and the nation. Thanks to our party which is carrying on the respected leader's cause for the nation and the people, the profound and lofty patriotic spirit to glorify Korea, which shined on the peak of Mt. Yongnam, has now come to full bloom.

The WPK has thoroughly realized and defended the Korean people's interest. The WPK is the refined leader for the struggle to achieve their interest. Under the party's leadership, our fatherland is in the peak of prosperity, and the endlessly bright future is unfolded before our country.

All of our people uphold the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, whom we met for the first time in the several-thousand-year history, as the peerless patriot, as legendary hero of the nation and as the lodestar of national reunification. We adore, support and uphold our party as the guiding star of the nation. This is a principal of our country formed in an historic event in which the people who suffered ordeals in the past for a long time became a proud people, who now advance along the road of victory and glory under the great leadership.

Progressive people in many nations of the world praise our chuche idea, revolutionary tradition, and socialist system. They highly admire the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great teacher and outstanding leader. This gives a greater national pride and conviction to our people. No maneuvers of the imperialists and the enemy of the nation can block the march of our people who have a solid center of unity and leadership. Our people will be victorious forever.

Today our people face a grave yet glorious revolutionary mission to more vigorously push ahead with the struggle for prosperity and reunification of the nation in firm unity with the party and the leader by cherishing a lofty pride as the Korean people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should struggle with conviction and optimism, looking at the bright future, while the party trusts the people and the people trust the party no matter what way the wind may blow. Thus, we should accomplish the sacred chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

The national pride in upholding the great party and great leader will bring about revolutionary faith, and inheritance of faith [sinnyomui kyesung] will firmly ensure the continuity of the revolution. The Korean revolutionaries and people safeguarded and upheld the leader with unwavering faith ever since the Korean revolution began. Our indomitable strength, with which we could defeat the enemy, originated from the invariable intent to follow and uphold the leader and from pure and spotless loyalty. Such an intent and loyalty were the key to leading the socialist cause to victory by overcoming various trials.

We should defend and glorify precious Korea's tradition which all of our people inherited generation after generation by cherishing firm, invariable and everlasting faith to the leader of the revolution. This is the supreme task for our people's future and is a responsible and important mission for the trend of the time and for the development of history.

The future of the party, of the revolutionary government, of the guiding idea, and of the chuche cause, which are incomparably precious things for our nation and our people, depends on how we inherit the tradition of our faith. We should, in the future, as in the past, continue the revolution by the end by highly upholding the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and by faithfully upholding the leadership of our glorious party. The faith in loyalty to the leader, which was demonstrated by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, outstanding sons and daughters of the Korean people, is an everlasting paragon which our people should follow generation after generation. Keenly aware of their leader amid the flames of arduous revolution, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters invariably followed the leader without yielding even in the face of the worst adversity, and dedicated all their lives and youth without hesitation to realizing the plan for national liberation put forward by the leader. Indeed, their loyalty was absolute.

Even if the revolution advances far, the circumstances of the struggle change, and the generation is replaced, we should follow and uphold the party and the leader by taking the same position and attitude of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

By cherishing the firm belief that those who can lead our fatherland, our people, and our revolution to victory are only the great leader and the party center, all the party members, workers and new generations should entrust the party and the leader with their destiny, and should fight by dedicating everything to the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people. The worth and aims of life lie on this road—the great honor of the Korean revolutionaries—and the optimistic and brilliant future of the nation.

Revolutionary faith and principles are the basis of our party's wholehearted unity and are the source of indomitable strength of the unity. When all party members and people absolutely trust our party and when they are firmly united with the party organizationally, ideologically, and with blood ties, there is nothing that we are afraid of or anything that we cannot accomplish.

We should keep in mind the historic teaching that if the revolutionary party—the vanguard of the working class and the working masses—is strong, the national sovereignty and dignity can be firmly defended and glorified. Otherwise, the nation will loose all of its precious possessions. Thus, we should continuously direct great strength to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the party and to enhancing its strength and guiding role.

The chuche idea is the unique guiding ideology of the revolution which our people should embody by assuming as our faith. This idea is the banner of national prosperity and honor. Cherishing firm faith in the chuche idea, we should thoroughly implement our party's chuche-oriented lines and policies, and should carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction works in our own way.

Today's realities prove that all lines and strategic and tactical policies maintained by our party, including the general line for socialist and communist construction for strengthening the popular government by enhancing its role and functions and for pushing ahead with the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—are most correct, and that there is no wiser or more precise lines anywhere.

Firmly cherishing the conviction that our party's ideas and policies are correct, we should consistently implement the party's strategic lines, and should tenaciously advance along the path of socialism by repelling wicked challenges of the imperialists and various reactionaries.

Upholding this year's New Year address by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and decisions of the 17th plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, we should effect another great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by mobilizing the potentials of existing economic foundation to the maximum.

The Korean people are the wise and talented people. If all the people struggle in firm unity, they can certainly repel outside forces and reunify the divided country. It is our people's feeling that the higher national dignity is enhanced, the more pain soaks into our hearts for the failure in linking the severed national blood ties. All the Korean people in the North, in the South and abroad should vigorously fight to accomplish the cause of national reunification based on the three major principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity by crushing the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to perpetuate the nation's division.

Our party and our people will, in the future, as in the past, continuously and tenaciously struggle to achieve the anti-imperialist cause for peace and independence of the entire world in firm unity with all progressive people of the world. The revolution is always on our side and the future of the fatherland will give greater honor and happiness than those of the past.

All people extend the greatest honor and lofty admiration to the great leader, as well as to the party, who is leading our people after making them the most proud people. We are firmly resolved to glorify the lofty national dignity and pride generation after generation.

Let us all more tenaciously struggle and advance to glorify Korea in firm unity around the party and the leader.

Revolutionary Faith of Korean People Proclaimed

SK1404113090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today devotes one whole page to a signed article entitled "Ever-Victorious Is Our Revolutionary Cause Being Carried Forward With Revolutionary Faith."

The article says:

The Korean revolution has won victory after victory, weathering out rigorous storm and stress, and is being carried forward consistently. Its main secret is the invariability and inheritance of the revolutionary faith.

Our faith is the intensely loyal determination to make the revolution to the last under the party and the leader, the single-hearted unity around the leader at all times and the firm pledge which is fulfilled with conscience and obligation under any circumstances. It is the tradition of Korea and the nature of carrying forward the Korean revolution that this faith is maintained and carried forward generation after generation.

The article says the Korean revolution has advanced victoriously as it was started with honor by the chuche-type revolutionaries equipped with a firm faith to share the destiny with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and this revolutionary faith has been inherited generation after generation.

The greatest exploits performed by the communist revolutionaries of the new generation of Korea at the dawn of our revolution are that they established the noble tradition of a revolutionary faith that one is sure to win under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. This faith and this tradition have become the sole life and soul of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The path covered by the chuche-type revolutionaries under the banner of chuche, the banner of revolution, has been arduous and difficult.

However, the Korean revolutionaries have stalwartly taken the road of revolution, regarding their revolutionary faith as something more valuable than their own life, as they considered it worthwhile and glorious to proudly participate in the revolution even a day, not permitting themselves to live a dog's life, abandoning their faith and principle.

As they are guided by the great leader and the dear leader, the chuche-type revolutionaries of Korea have stoutly traversed the road of revolution through storm and stress and defended the banner of revolution to the last, firmly keeping the revolutionary faith in their heart and using it as a powerful ideological and spiritual weapon.

The faith of the chuche type revolutionaries is being cemented more firmly along with the progress of the revolution in Korea.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The revolutionary conviction of the Korean communists and people who remain faithful to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song will never be shaken."

The inheritance of the revolution is guaranteed by the inheritance of the revolutionary faith.

The inheritance of the revolution is not a mere inheritance of its blood. The point is how the new generation carry forward the revolutionary spirit and faith created by the old generation.

In order to make the revolution generation after generation, it is required to inherit not only the hereditary blood but also the ideological blood, the blood of faith. As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said, the inheritance of the Korean revolution is characterised by the invariable loyalty to the party and the leader and the consistent implementation of the leader's idea and love.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the experienced and tested great leader of the revolution, stands in the van of our revolutionary ranks, and our party leads the revolution with the steering wheel in its hands. The unshakable revolutionary position and iron will to firmly defend the banner of the revolution under any circumstances and the tested leadership to brilliantly pave the way for socialism constitute the main factor of enabling our people to struggle with a firm belief in the party and the leader. Only when the leader is great and the party is great, can the revolutionary faith be inherited and be unshakable.

Our revolutionary faith is an invariable loyalty to the party and the leader and a firm pledge to take the road of revolution to the last under the leadership of the party.

The invariable loyal determination to absolutely believe in the party and the leader and share life and death with them at any time and at any place—this is the kernel of The faith of a revolutionary.

Our generation, having firmly made an oath of revolution before the dear leader, will never abandon their resolution and pledge and will display the honour of being chuche-type revolutionaries in the course of upholding the leadership of the party.

Our revolutionary faith is also a noble revolutionary spirit of cementing and resolutely defending the single-hearted unity around the dear leader.

We are firmly convinced that the party and the leader are the centre of our unity and unity around them is the sole life and soul that makes us keep to the road of the revolution.

The revolutionary soldiers are now ready to be a castle and a shield for the party and the leader and defend the unity of our party even at the cost of life. This is their ideological and moral traits. [sentence as received]

There might be a force which would explode the earth. But, no force will block the advance of our people united with a firm faith around the party and the leader.

The revolutionary faith is the most precious of ideological and spiritual assets left over by the old generation of our revolution and a revolutionary spirit which we should carry forward generation after generation. The preceding generation of our revolution taught our generation that to keep and defend the faith means following the road of revolution and leads to the road of victory in any adversity. This is the most precious of our assets which is not comparable with whatever valuable things.

As experiences show, any country which lacks revolutionary faith is as good as a beggar in a spiritual and moral sense, even if it has a developed economy and rich property. This is proved by the realities of capitalist society which boasts of "prosperity." Is there anything worthy of pride in the corrupt society where man himself is destroyed?

Although we do not live such a pompous and luxurious life as the bourgeoisie, we are proud of living a dignified life worthy of humanity with our own revolutionary faith. We will make the revolution our own way, keeping the revolutionary faith left over by the old generation, under the banner of the chuche idea. This road leads to victory and glory in shaping our own destiny.

The chuche-type revolutionaries of Korea are faithful not only to their national duty of revolution but also boundlessly loyal to their internationalist duty. It is the unshakable will of our chuche-type revolutionaries to fight to the last against imperialism as long as it exists on this planet.

Today the imperialists are blatantly raising the bourgeois wind while crying over "doom" of communism. The communists of Korea will by no means be affected by the filthy wind from the West. On the contrary, our faith to make the revolution with a firm belief in the party and the leader has grown a thousand times stronger. It is the invariable faith of the chuche-type revolutionaries to continuously advance under the banner of chuche, the banner of the revolution, countering the cold wind of capitalism with the warm wind of the revolution.

History has granted no other destiny to the chuche-type revolutionaries of Korea.

Our destiny was chosen by ourselves and has already been decided on by our faith. It is to keep to the road of revolution under the guidance of the party and the leader, the road to socialism and communism, with a firm faith and allegiance.

Kim Il-song Receives More Birthday Greetings

Foreign Party Leaders

SK1704051890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on his birthday.

Among them are Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli [name as received], general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica; Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Eric Trevett, general secretary of the Central Committee of the New Communist Party of Great Britain; Gus Hall, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States of America; George Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; Walid Junblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon; and Carlos Gonzalez, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Workers' Party.

Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from the Central Committees of the Communist Party of Canada and Workers' Party of Jamaica.

The messages wish him long life in good health and happiness as well as great success in his work for the eternal prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Prime Minister Bhutto

SK1704100490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1000 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)—Benazir Bhutto, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, said that on behalf of the government and people of Pakistan she extended most heartfelt and warmest congratulations to his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, on his 78th birthday.

When she met Korean Ambassador to Pakistan Pak Myong-ku, on April 14 she said she wished President Kim Il-song good health and happiness and the Korean people more prosperity under his wise leadership.

Noting that the new reunification proposal put forward by the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song in his New Year address to pull down the concrete wall built in the area south of the Millitary Demarcation Line and realise free travel and complete opening between the North and the South is a good one, she hoped that Korea would be reunified in a peaceful way in accordance with the proposal.

Egyptian Officials

SK1704053690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0504 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)—The secretary of the Presidential Office who is chamberlain of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt visited the Korean Embassy there on April 15 on the occasion of the birthday of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The chamberlain conveyed to the ambassador the warmest congratulations and cordial greetings of the president to respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song on his birthday.

He also conveyed to the ambassador the greetings of the Egyptian people to the Korean people on the significant holiday.

Chongnyon Sends Greeting

SK1504082590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0759 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 15 (KCNA)—The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song today received a congratulatory message from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on the occasion of his birthday.

The congratulatory message reads in part:
You the great leader founded the immortal chuche idea and led the cause of sovereignty, independence and socialism along a road of victory with its brilliant rays and thus performed undying exploits which will be recorded long in the history of the country and the history of the revolutionary movement of the world.

Korea of chuche which is carrying into brilliant realisation the programme of the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea and the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, without the slightest vacillation in the face of all kinds of attacks of world reactionaries under the wise guidance of you the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il stands high in the east of Asia as the fortress boundlessly inspiring the progressive mankind advancing along the road of anti-imperialist independence and socialism.

You the great leader who have devoted your all to give a reunified country to our fellow countrymen put forward the proposal to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and wisely led the struggle of our people for its realisation and thus opened a bright vista to achieve national reunification in the 1990s.

You the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song opened a road of national resurrection for the Korean residents in Japan who had been subject to the miserable life of a ruined nation in the past, gave them the dignity and honor of being the citizens of a sovereign independent state and brought into full bloom the most valuable life as the masters of patriotic movement by forming the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

This morning of the significant April holiday we renew our rock-firm faith that the glory and happiness of the country and Korean residents in Japan lie in holding in high esteem and following you the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il down through generations.

We will wage an active massive drive among all the Korean residents in Japan to check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the reactionaries at home and abroad, pull down the barrier between the North and the South and open the door of reunification and found the DCRK and strengthen in every way the work to support the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification and activities to increase international solidarity with the cause of reunification.

The congratulatory message sincerely wishes Marshal Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Koreans in Japan Adopt Message

SK1604062290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—A central meeting of Koreans in Japan celebrating the birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on April 14, according to a KNS [Korea News Service] report.

In his speech, Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), recalled that the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song who had embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years with the ardent desire to save the destiny of the country and the nation has led the cause of independence, sovereignty and socialism to a most brilliant victory under the banner of the chuche idea.

The strong single-hearted unity of our people around the great leader has reached a higher stage thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said, adding:
Herein lies a basic source of the indestructible might of our country.

Noting that the great leader restored the lost country for the Koreans in Japan and formed Chongnyon and thus gave them the honor and pride of being the citizens overseas of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and brought into full bloom a true life, he called upon the functionaries of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan to make this year significantly celebrating the 45th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the 35th anniversary of the founding of Chongnyon a year of fresh victory in the development of the patriotic movement.

A congratulatory message to Marshal Kim Il-song from the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon was read out at the meeting.

A lecture for functionaries of Chongnyon was held on the 11th and the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon arranged a banquet on the 13th, on the birthday of the great leader.

More From Koreans in Japan

SK1704101090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received messages of greetings on his birthday from Koreans under "Mindan" in Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, Nagano, Kumamoto, Kochi and other areas of Japan and South Koreans staying in Japan.

Messages wholeheartedly extend highest glory and warmest congratulations to President Kim Il-song who is held in high esteem as the sun of the nation, the lodestar of national reunification.

They express the determination to remove the barrier between the North and the South, realise free travel and complete opening and thus bring about an epochal phase for national reunification this year, the 45th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

They sincerely wish President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Kim Il-song Sends Funds to Koreans in Japan

SK1304110790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 158 million yen in Japanese currency to the compatriots in Japan for the democratic national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

This brings the total amount of the educational aid fund and stipends he has sent for the children of Koreans in Japan in 115 instalments to 39,982,182,433 yen in Japanese currency.

Kim Il-song Institutes Chongnyon 'Order'

SK1404110190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee on instituting memorial order of the formation of Chongnyon.

The decree dated April 12 says that on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) the order has been instituted to decorate in the name of the state officials working at bodies at all levels, organizations and enterprises of Chongnyon who have devoted themselves to the patriotic work of Chongnyon and to the prosperity of the homeland with national pride of being overseas citizens of the Republic.

It adds that the regulations of awarding the order and its design are endorsed.

Kim Il-song Talks With Overseas Koreans

SK1604091890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the congratulatory group of Koreans in the United States for celebrating the 15th of April led by Sonu Hak-won, chairman of the Central Committee of the Association of Koreans in the Americas for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and congratulatory delegate of Koreans in Canada Kim Chong-sik, chairman of the Canadian headquarters of the Council for the Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

Present on the occasion were secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Yun Ki-pok, presidium member of the Central Committee of the democratic front for the reunification of the fatherland Yo Yon-ku and officials concerned.

The members of the congratulatory group and the congratulatory delegate congratulated President Kim Il-song on his 78th birthday and wished him good health and long life.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with them in a warm atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings.

President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for them.

Kim Yong-nam Returns From Namibia 13 Apr

SK1304111790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, came back home today after participating in the functions of the independence of Namibia, as a special envoy of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He was met at the airport by Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and ambassadors of China and Ethiopia to Korea.

He visited the Congo, Guinea and Ghana, leading a DPRK government delegation.

Kim Yong-sam's Backdoor Political Dealings

SK1304051890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Text] According to a CHOSON TONGSIN report from Tokyo, the South Korean magazine, MAL, April 1990 issue, carried an article exposing the black, backdoor dealing of apostate Kim Yong-sam. The gist of the article runs as follows.

Lawyer Kang Sin-ok, a so-called dissident group figure, who is among the lawmakers belonging to the Kim Yong-sam faction and who was elected as a lawmaker from the Mapo-ul constituency in the 26 April general elections, once remarked to a journalist: Kim Yong-sam is unequalled in raking in money. That may be the reason he became a leader. If I had the ability to collect funds like Kim Yong-sam, I would have become a boss long ago. The remark by lawmaker Kang, who has quietly assisted Kim Yong-sam, suggests a great deal. Lawmaker Kang said he has a feeling that the source of Kim Yong-sam's political fund is not only from lobbying funds from businesses. He said Kim Yong-sam's ability to collect funds is really amazing, adding there are many ways of collecting funds besides having businesses contribute voluntarily.

What does having fund sources outside the business community mean for Kim Yong-sam, and what does it mean that Kim Yong-sam excels in creating funds? Kim Yong-sam's sources for funds will be numerous—such as voluntary donations from businesses, donations from alumni, contributions solicited from groups concerned with rights and privileges, and registration fees from those who want to enter politics—and the amounts will vary a great deal. However, we ought to note the confidential fund which is of considerable political significance and which is veiled to those on the outside. This is the fund that flowed to Kim Yong-sam from the ruling camp. An examination of the nature and scale of the political fund which the ruling camp handed over to Kim Yong-sam will disclose shameful episodes in our history of opposition parties. This examination will also make it possible to explain the recent merger of the three parties from the perspective of the flow of the political fund.

Has Kim Yong-sam received political funds from the ruling camp? This article begins with this question. In our history of political parties, there are little known episodes that suggest how funds make their way from the ruling camp to the opposition camp. The method of this flow of funds became more sophisticated and its scale became larger with each passing year. The stronger the ruling party's authoritarianism and dictatorship was, and the weaker the strength of the opposition parties was, the effectiveness of confidential funds became greater. When and how did Kim Yong-sam receive funds from the ruling camp? There are various ways to confirm this, but let us begin with the mid-level bosses of the Sangdodong faction [Kim Yong-sam faction]. As a longtime staff member in charge of managing funds for Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tong-yong, present floor leader of the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], and Kim Tok-yong, the present member of the DLP, must be mentioned.

In connection with Kim Tong-yong, there are numerous graft cases and scandals he is involved in. In the first place, there is a peculiar money channel between Kim Tong-yong and Pak Tae-chun, present acting co-leader of the DLP. When Kim Tong-yong was subjected to political ban in 1980, Pak Tae-chun, chairman of the Pohang Steel Company, gave him the distributorship of the steel bars and steel plates which were not regular products, thereby supporting him with tens of millions of won necessary for his activities. Kim Tong-yong had his brother operate a sales agency selling these steel goods in Pusan and obtained the profit from it.

In connection with the distributorship of Pohang Steel's steel plates, Kim Tong-yong had to face a great deal of criticism at the National Assembly Trade and Industry Committee last year. When the National Assembly hearing on the Fifth Republic irregularities was at its zenith, Chairman Pak of Pohang Steel allocated a distributorship to each opposition party member of the Trade and Industry Committee, in order to avoid taking the witness stand at the National Assembly.

A distributorship automatically profits its owner at least 150 million won a year. It is interesting that Kwon Hon-song, the youngest among those lawmakers in their thirties, became the eighth ranked assemblyman of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] solely by reason of being the son of Kwon Chol-hyon; and Kim Yong-sam, who has an intimate relationship with Chairman Kwon Chol-hyon of Union Steel, had lawmaker Kim Tong-yong contact Kwon Chol-hyon to make the arrangement. The close relationship between lawmaker Kim Tong-yong and the ruling party figure has a long history. In particular, the honeymoon relations between lawmaker Kim Tong-yong and lawmakers Kim Yun-hwan and Yi Chun-ku and Pak Chol-on, first minister of State for Political Affairs, is an open secret. Also, he has a special relationship with Chong Chae-chol, former minister of state for political affairs who was his classmate at Tonguk University; Pak Chun-kyu, former chairman of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP]; and lawmaker Yi Chong-chan.

The evidence of such special relationships is closely related to the frequencies of secret contacts of Kim Tong-yong's followers with key figures in the ruling camp. We cannot confirm the detailed content of dialogue between Kim Tong-yong, a close staff member of the Sangdodong faction, and figures in the ruling camp. However, we can confirm from some recently unveiled facts that backdoor dealings have been made between the Sangdodong faction and the ruling camp.

An example of this is found in the bartering for the nomination of parliamentary candidates of local constituencies for the 26 April general elections. Of course, this was made under Kim Yong-sam's directive. For example, in the case of the Kochang constituency, Kim Tong-yong's constituency, the ruling camp tentatively decided to nominate Pak Chong-mun first, who hails from Kochang Agricultural High School and who was former minister of agriculture and fisheries. However, the ruling camp suddenly replaced Pak with (Kwak U-sop), former first deputy mayor of Seoul, who hails from Kyongnam High School and whose political name value was known to be lower than Pak's. In return for this, the opposition camp helped the ruling camp by nominating politically weak candidates in the ruling camp's strategic constituencies or by suspending monetary support to opposition candidates in such constituencies. In the case of the defunct Democratic Party, such a method of nomination was perpetrated in the constituencies in Seoul and South Kyongsang Province in particular, and this threw supporters of the opposition camp into confusion. Through such bartering over the nomination of their candidates, key figures in both the ruling and opposition camps cooperate with each other so that they can be elected as lawmakers.

The saying that an election provides an opportunity to make money has been circulated in the opposition camp. Those candidates with a great deal of political funds can, of course, pour a sufficient amount of money into the elections, and they can also form various channels for collecting political funds. However, even among those opposition candidates who attained party nominations with difficulty, those who have no special personal connection with their party bosses have to operate their political funds like operating a hole-in-the-wall store. On the contrary, the situation of most of the successful opposition candidates in the National Assembly elections is the exception.

In the case of lawmaker Kim Tong-yong alone, he made a huge amount of money right after the 26 April general elections. There is a Korean-style house valued at 500 million won near his house located in Myongnim-tong in Seoul, which he bought. It is unconvincing that Kim Tong-yong could afford to buy this villa-type house which is valued at 500 million Won. What we cannot be convinced of is that lawmaker So Sok-chae, who was once imprisoned for his involvement in the scandal of buying off a candidate in the by-election in Tonghae city, bought a new apartment house after he had lived in a rented apartment in Mok-tong, Seoul.

The fact that the opposition camp and the Sangdodong faction in particular has aroused such suspicion among the people over funds can become a key to the evaluation of the meaning of the current merger of the three parties. It is inconceivable that the intelligence authorities of the ruling camp were unaware of the existence of such routing of political funds. Observers analyze that the greatest weakness of the Sangdodong faction was its fund routing. We must pay careful attention to the fact that the ruling camp pays unusually special attention to the collection of political funds by lawmakers Pak Chae-kyu, So Sok-chae, and Kim Mun- hwan.

This is not all. Lawmakers Kim Tok-yong and Kim Tong-chu and even lawmaker Kim Tong-yong presume that the ruling camp is well aware of their fund routing as if it were looking into a glass case. The case of lawmaker Choe Hyong-u who once insisted in the merger of the oppostion parties is no exception. It is evident that the reason lawmaker Choe had to join the Democratic Liberal Party was that the ruling camp had information on the backdoor funds in which he was deeply involved.

Kim Yong-sam must have perceived the ruling camp's suppression of key members of his faction as the suppression of himself. When the routes of his political funds were cut off, his only option must have been open collusion with the ruling camp. This is why the analysis that the timing of the collusion of the three parties came right after the by-election in Tonghae city is persuasive.

It was said that the routing of funds, which was revealed at the time of the scandal of buying off an opposition candidate for the by-election in Tonghae city, was laid bare to the world through a bankbook in the name of Kim Yong-sam's wife. Such being the situation, will his collusion be successful? In a nutshell, it is difficult to see how his collusion will turn out. This is because the way of collecting funds in the ruling camp itself is basically different from the way that Kim Yong-sam has used thus far. At the same time, we can say that the ruling camp has already started to check the routes of his political funds and intelligence.

Mentioning the fact that the No Tae-u ring, after absorbing Kim Yong-sam's RDP underlings into its group, is now trying to hold them in check within the boundary of the DLP and render them helpless, the magazine wrote: It may be a hasty conclusion and a great miscalculation to think that Kim Yong-sam has now been given a free hand in running the funds available to the governing circle simply because he has joined the governing circle.

In this regard, the governing circle is known to have activated an operation designed to stop information and funds from flowing to Kim Yong-sam. The process of selecting the heads of local chapters and appointing members of the party's central secretariat shows that the major posts are monopolized by the DJP faction, and the RDP faction is left out.

In practice, an examination of the weight of the party posts and the nature of their business shows that the DJP faction monopolizes the posts where information is gathered and funds are collected. Given this, many believe that an operation of starving out Kim Yong-sam has already been put in motion.

In terms of organization, restraining the RDP faction has already begun. What merits special mention is that members of the DJP faction inside the DLP who were not named the heads of the local chapters not only have formed an organization called the Fraternal Society of DJP Members, but also have refused to disband their organizations already occupied by the RDP faction.

Chairmen of the DJP faction who head the local chapters, some of the electoral districts in Kangnam in Seoul among others, are completely unmoved by the running of the already established local chapters. It is common sense that in view of the governing circle's disposition, the chairmen of the DJP faction who head the local chapters cannot do such a thing without a directive from above.

In this way, the DJP faction persistently keeps restraining Kim Yong-sam in areas of funds, information, and organization. In the recent cabinet reshuffle, three cabinet posts were allocated to the RDP faction. However, these three posts—ministers of health and social affairs, communications, and agriculture and fisheries—are in fact offices of figureheads who have relatively low political significance.

In a sense, such weapons may satisfy the members of the RDP faction who have gone hungry in the opposition. Kim Yong-sam, held hostage due to the financial squeeze and his position on the special committee for the investigation of lawmakers involved in corruption which is strictly controlled by the government authorities, previously found little room to maneuver.

Though involved in a marriage of convenience, he will never be able to come into the position of real power, according to prevailing views.

Kim Yong-sam Urged to 'Commit Suicide'

SK1404052690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0500 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the outbreak of a dogfight among the three factions—the former "Democratic Justice Party [DJP]," the former "Reunification Democratic Party" and the former "New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP]"—within the "Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]."

The news analyst says:
The intra-party feud surfaced when "co-leader" Kim Yong-sam boycotted a "caucus meeting" called by No Tae-u after the "DLP" suffered a disgraceful setback in the "byelections to the National Assembly" in Taegu and North Chungchong Province.

Although Kim Yong-sam took the nominal post of "co-leader" of the "DLP" after the merger of the three parties, he earned only a few posts for his underlings in the distribution of high-ranking posts in the party, the composition of the "party affairs committee," the selection of "chiefs of district party organizations" and the "cabinet reshuffle." This meant the failure of Kim Yong-sam's dream of establishing a leadership headed by him in the "DLP" and seizing the supreme power with it as a step-stone. Worse still, during his tour of the Soviet Union some time ago, he acted a figurehead, not knowing even that "First State Minister for Political Affairs" Pak Chol-on, a member of his entourage, was carrying a "personal letter" of No Tae-u to the top-echelon person of the Soviet Union.

After returning to South Korea, Kim Yong-sam, lacking the courage to criticise No Tae-u officially, took issue with Pak Chol-on, the right-hand man of No, manipulated his faction to put on the order of the day the issue of establishing a leadership headed by him and kindled a intra-party feud by boycotting the "caucus meeting".

Hit by him [as received], Pak Chol-on, regarding Kim Yong-sam, "co-leader of the DLP," as less worthy than a dog, warned that if he opened to the public the truth behind the three-party merger and Kim's acts during the visit to the Soviet Union, "the political status of co-leader Kim will end overnight." Noting that Kim Yong-sam let his underling make a report to the United States prior to No Tae-u on the results of his Soviet trip, Pak

Chol-on, scornfully described his act as "pitiable and poor indeed in a certain sense."

Judging from these facts, it is clear that the "DJP" faction of No Tae-u is by no means willing to yield power to other factions and that poor is the status of Kim Yong-sam, a lynx who threw himself into the bosom of a wolf to seize the supreme power.

No Tae-u needed Kim Yong-sam as a bridesman of the military dictatorial "regime", not as a person ambitious of seizing the supreme power. No Tae-u's faction thinks that it would not matter even if Kim Yong-sam should be killed now that he is now utterly forsaken by society as a political charlatan.

Kim Chong-pil of the "NDRP" faction is playing a duet with No Tae-u. The United States, upon which Kim Yong-sam is largely depending, does not utter a word as it thinks a lynx may well be abandoned.

What is the choice for Kim Yong-sam who is abandoned by his master, attacked within the "DLP" and rejected by the people?

As the Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" stated, he has no alternative but to commit suicide.

Trade Unions in South To Rise Up on May Day

SK1304225290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1508 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—The trade union federations in South Korea are strengthening their solidarity activities, according to a report.

Recently they decided to fight jointly against the allout offensive by the No Tae-u fascist clique against the labour movement.

Thirteen trade union federations including the hospital trade union held a rally in Seoul on April 8 with the participation of more than 1,000 unionists and decide that all trade union should wage a joint struggle against the indiscriminate crackdown upon the labour movement by the fascist clique and hold all at once functions commemorating May day, the international holiday of the workers of the world.

'Police Reinforced' in South for Anniversaries

SK1304104090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1008 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique are reinforcing police force under the pretext of "increasing the capacity of maintaining public peace for people's life," according to a report of Radio Christian from Seoul.

"Inaugural ceremonies of mobile patrol corps" took place in 12 areas on April 10.

More than 640 crime-prevention patrol cars were additionally posted in eight citues including Seoul and Pusan, and some 100 cars of this kind were allocated to five "provincial" seats and seven cities including Ulsan and Masan.

Dismayed at the signs of the growing struggle of students and people around the 30th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising and the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju people's resistance, the fascist clique are making desperate efforts to block it.

South's Christian Group Marks Anniversary Dates

SK1304104490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1010 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—The South Korean Alliance of the Christian Social Movement decided to hold functions marking the anniversaries of the April 19 and Kwangju uprisings on an extensive scale, according to a report.

At its executive committee meeting on April 9 it decided to hold grand celebrations on the 30th anniversary of the April 19 uprising and the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising and to take an active part in the April 19 celebration to be held on April 19 under the auspices of the Coalition for National Democratic Movement.

In May, greeting the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, the National Council of ministers for justice and peace will hold a ceremonial function in Kwangju and, with this as a start, memorial services will be held separately in different areas on May 18 and it is planned to have a joint divine service of some 1,000 people including ministers belonging to the alliance of churches of people on May 20.

SKNDF Announces Slogans on 19 Apr Struggle

SK1404153090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1508 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising the Central Committee of "the South Korean National Democratic Front" on April 12 issued slogans urging the opening of a new horizon of independence, democracy and reunification through an all-people struggle, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

Calling for achieving independent, new politics free from the U.S. domination and interference, the slogans say that aspirations manifested in the April 19 uprising should be realized through anti-U.S. Resistance, the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and its nuclear weapons be expelled and its pressure to open markets be smashed with an anti-U.S. struggle.

Urging the establishment of a new democratic system without fascist dictatorship, the slogans say: Our people must break with the fascist dictatorship imposed upon us so long and live under a new system where democracy is glorified as desired by the April 19 fighters.

Stressing that the fascist dictatorship must be destroyed and a democratic politics be established, the slogans call for crushing the "Democratic Liberal Party" dictatorship, overthrowing No Tae-u, the kingpin of the "Fifth Republic", and punishing the kingpin of "Yusin" Kim Chong-pil and political prostitute Kim Yong-sam.

The slogans demand the abolition of the "National Security Law", disbandment of the "Security Planning Board" and release of all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience.

The slogans call for having the evil labor law scrapped and achieving the rights to strike, solidarity and collective negotiation and the democratization of campus.

Saying that the people should achieve unified one country and lead a new life as a reunified nation, the slogans say:

—We Fellow Countrymen of the Same Blood Must Meet. Let Us Pull Down the Concrete Wall and Open the Door of Reunification Through Free Travel and Total Opening!

—"Nordpolitik" Leads to Permanent Division and "Separate Entry into the United Nations" Results in Legalizing "Two Koreas". Let Us All Turn Out and Oppose with Death "Nordpolitik" and "Separate Entry Into the U.N."!

—Let Us Reject the Unified Channel of Dialogue and Broaden the Road of Reunification Through All-people Dialogues!

The slogans call for cultivating the strength of the people through awakening and organization.

Stressing that the people are the subject of independence, democracy and reunification, the slogans appeal to people to arm themselves mentally with the chuche idea, which saves the people and the nation and leads the world.

The slogans called for defending "Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea]", "Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives]", "Chonnohyop [Council of National Workers' Trade Unions]", "Chonnonghyop [Council of National Farmers]" and "Chongyojo [National Teachers Trade Union]", collective bodies of the people, and crushing the reactionary conservative coalition with a partriotic, democratic alliance.

We will never stop our struggle nor haul down the flag of the national democratic movement as long as the aspirations of the April 19 uprisers remain unrealized in this land, the slogans say.

SKNDF Issues Communique on 19 Apr Struggle

SK1404151790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—A communique on a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) was released.

The communique says:

The meeting which was held in Seoul on April 12 analysed and assessed the obtaining situation and discussed and decided upon measures to cope with it.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists, after knocking into shape the grand conservative coalition through a surprise merger of three parties in South Korea, have worked tenaciously to get rid of the pro-reunification, patriotic forces and build a structure through the solo play of the forces of traitors and splittists while trying to control and stifle the democratic patriotic forces and achieve the stability of the colonial rule and are putting spurs to the realisation of their strategy toward the Korean peninsula by freezing and internationalizing the territorial division by means of the northern policy, the meeting expressed deep concern over this.

Underscoring that it is an urgent demand of the developing movement for a change to accelerate the movement for independence, democracy and reunification on a new, higher phase by showing the maximum response to the fighting zeal and aspiration of the popular masses which are running higher day by day, the meeting debated on important tasks arising in waging a strenuous mass movement in keeping with the will and desire of the popular masses at present.

It decided to publish immediate fighting slogans in the name of the Central Committee on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the April 19 heroic struggle just at hand, examined the draft slogans and decided to send these slogans to the organisations at all levels, urging them to wage powerful mass struggle in all parts of South Korea, regarding them as immediate fighting goals.

Former Chondaehyop Chair, Yim Su-kyong at Trial

SK1304103290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 13 Apr 90

["Despicable News Blackout on Coed Yim Su-kyong's Testimony"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—Woman student Yim Su-kyong reportedly stood witness for the former chairman of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) at his fourth hearing on April 9.

Yim who had fulfilled with credit the mission assigned her by Chondaehyop regarding participation in the Pyongyang festival met with student Ym Chong-sok for the first time in the fascist court, in handcuffs.

More than 180 people including students under Chondaehyop were present in the court that day, and angry shouts "corrupt 'judicature,' be awakened" burst forth from among them.

Everyone can guess what an emotional scene the meeting between coed Yim Su-kyong, the "flower of reunification," and student Ym Chong-sok, the former chairman of Chondaehyop, in the court must have been and how sharply Yim in her testimony must have criticized the criminal deeds of the anti-reunification elements with stern protests and how heatedly she must have defended the justice of the Chondaehyop's decision to participate in the Pyongyang festival.

However, the fascist clique kept all this fact from leaking to the public by strict news blackout.

This vividly shows that the trial by the fascist clique is an out-and-out dark trial and how they are afraid of the exposure of the truth to the world.

Call for Pan-National Conference Adopted

SK1304215990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—A letter to political parties, organisations and individual persons in the North and the South and overseas was adopted at the liaison committee for the preparation of an August 15 pan-national conference which met in Berlin on April 6 and 7.

Recalling that the meeting of compatriots at home and abroad for the promotion of national reunification held in Pyongyang last year decided to have a pan-national conference for national reunification in Panmunjom on August 15 with the participation of representatives of Koreans in the North and the South and overseas in response to the initiative of the South Korean "Coalition for National Democratic Movement" (Chonminnyon), the letter says:

The meeting reaffirmed the significance of the convocation of the pan-national conference in achieving the reunification of the country and firmly resolved to hold the August 15 pan-national conference as a grand festival of the nation with the attendance of broad segments of Koreans at home and abroad.

The meeting proposed to put on the agenda of the conference "on ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula and promoting its peaceful reunification." It also stressed that representatives of Koreans of all strata who support the basic spirit of the July 4 joint statement and devote themselves to the cause of reunification in the North and the South and overseas must be allowed to participate in the conference with the exclusion of the forces which undermine the national unity and obstruct the reunification of the country.

The meeting expressed the hope that the pan-national conference which may open in the future would sincerely discuss the items on the agenda and, on this basis, adopt a resolution solemnly declaring the ardent desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification within and without, an appeal to the Koreans in the North and the South and overseas and other necessary document and debate on issues helpful toward the peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

An agreement was reached at the meeting on organizing colorful functions including "a symposium" and "an evening of culture" during the conference to promote national reconciliation and unity, guarantee peace of the country and accelerate its peaceful reunification, reflecting the unanimous will of Koreans at home and abroad to destroy the barrier of division and achieve reunification at any cost in the 90s.

It was also agreed upon at the meeting to have the 2nd session of the liaison committee in a short time and finalize matters concerning the preparations for the August 15 pan-national conference.

The participants manifested the belief that the pan-national conference would certainly be convened with success amid the great expectation and interest of home and foreign people to record a brilliant chapter in the history of the nation's movement for reunification and expressed the hope that all the political parties, organizations and personages in the North and the South and overseas will make every sincere effort possible for the convocation of the historic conference.

The participants also expressed the belief that all the political parties, organizations and personages in South Korea will make positive efforts to attend the pan-national conference, deeply conscious of their heavy responsibility for the times and the nation.

We earnestly call on all Koreans at home and abroad to render unsparing support for the grand celebration of the August 15 pan-national conference as a historic festival for reunification and actively participate in the grand march for reunification in the 3,000-ri motherland and alien lands where there are Koreans with the conference as an occasion so as to make a breakthrough in the way of reunification this year, the first year of the 1990s.

Fuller Version of Secretary's Message on Tunnel

SK1404115690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Concerning the fact that the secretary of the U.S. side proposed a meeting of secretaries on 10 April instead of replying to our offer to send a large-scale fact-finding team to the so-called fourth tunnel, Senior Col. Kim Yon-ki, secretary of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], today sent a telephone message to the U.S. side, rejecting its proposal.

The content of the message is as follows:

The issue of sending a large-scale fact-finding team to the so-called fourth tunnel is something that should be discussed and settled between the senior members of the two sides.

This issue was raised by our side at the 455th MAC meeting held on 14 March. And yet, we have not received any clear answer from your side.

In that meeting, your side said that it agreed in principle to your proposal [as heard] for a joint investigation. However, we said that we would give a reply to your proposal after studying your proposal a little more and taking necessary steps after the conclusion of this meeting.

Although our side repeatedly demanded for a clearer answer to this, your side, saying that you welcome your side's [as heard] affirmative response to the measure on reviving the function of a joint observer team, refused, in the end, to accept our side's proposal on sending a large-scale fact-finding team.

Following this, on 17 March the senior member of your side sent a telephone message, saying our side [as heard] proposes to hold the 498th meeting of secretaries in camera at 1000 on 21 March 1990 for the discussion of the issue of composing the joint supervisory workteam, of specialist personnel, security personnel, personal safety, and other detailed items including transportation and other necessary procedures.

This fully shows that your side, not agreeing in principle to our side's proposal on sending a large-scale fact-finding team, is in fact insisting on an investigation by a joint observer team to be composed of a few personnel, using the vague expression that your side agreed in principle to the proposal for a joint investigation.

In view of the serious nature of the incident, we once again proposed to send a large-scale fact-finding team instead of a joint supervisory workteam to be composed of a few personnel, and then demanded that the senior member of your side agree to it.

However, your side repeatedly refused our demand and insisted on discussing the business-like matters in a meeting of the secretaries, when an agreement has not yet been reached between the senior members of the two sides on basic problems.

This is the same as placing the cart before the horse.

How can the secretaries discuss businesslike matters when an agreement has not yet been reached between the senior members of the two sides on basic problems?

Even according to the Armistice Agreement, the agreed points between the two sides, and the usage hitherto, the secretaries can discuss business-type matters conditional on an agreement between the senior members on basic problems.

In dealing with many incidents so far, such as the capture of the U.S. warplane "OH-23" on 17 May 1963, the "Panmunjom incident" on 18 August 1976, and the shooting down of the U.S. military helicopter "CH-47" on 14 July 1977, an agreement was reached first at a MAC meeting between the senior members of the two sides on basic problems and then business-type matters for their solution were discussed and dealt with at a meeting of secretaries. Despite the clarity of facts, your side this time alone insists on discussing at a meeting of secretaries the problems over which an agreement has not been reached at a MAC meeting. We can hardly understand this.

Such argument by your side is not a stance and attitude for discussing and resolving problems, and it cannot be construed otherwise than an act designed to intentionally lay obstacles in the path of the operation of the armistice organization.

Your side is entirely to blame for the failure up to now to hold the 498th meeting of secretaries.

Had your side accepted the offer of our side to send a large-scale fact-finding team, the meeting of secretaries would have already been held, an overall and scientific investigation into the "fourth tunnel" would have been conducted and then the truth behind the fabrication of your side would have been made all the clearer.

Our side would immediately agree to holding a meeting of secretaries if your side accepts, though belatedly, the proposal already made by us regarding the questions of principle, such as the question of the senior member personally guiding the fact-finding team, the question of involving in a large-scale fact-finding team competent personnel of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC including a joint observer team, 60 specialists for the investigation of the "tunnel" and journalists and a required number of support personnel, the question of using four helicopters from our side to carry the fact-finding team and the question of guaranteeing free activities and the safety of the team.

Your side must first give an explicit answer as to whether it agrees to this proposal of ours, or not.

If your side, while avoiding giving a clearer answer to our side's proposal, keeps committing unjust acts and indulging in such petty wiles as a meeting of secretaries, your side will be held fully responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

Taejon Students Stage Anti-U.S. Struggle

SK1404231990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—Some 1,000 students of Chungnam University in Taejon, South Korea, waged a demonstration on April 13, loudly shouting "oust the U.S. troops", according to a report.

When riot police swarmed into the campus, frantically firing tear gas canisters, the enraged students strongly resisted them with firebottles.

Some 800 students of another university in the city clashed fiercely with police, hurling rocks and firebottles at it. They shouted slogans demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

They declared the start of "an anti-U.S. campaign for the ouster of the U.S. troops".

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are rejected everywhere in South Korea by the people.

Their scheme to transfer the U.S. Forces Command from Seoul to Taejon has triggered off a fiercer struggle among students and people in the region to check its relocation and and drive out the U.S. troops.

Organizations Denounce U.S.'s 'Anti-Cuba TV'

SK1404102490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—The DPRK Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Korea-Latin America and the Caribbean Region Friendship Association and the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee issued a statement on April 14 denouncing the U.S. imperialists' start of anti-Cuba TV program.

Condemning the U.S. imperialists' shameless move as an attempt at armed intervention against Cuba, part of their intrigues to spread the corrupt American way of life and destroy the gains of the Cuban revolution and a crude violation of the international law, the statement says:
We vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba TV program as an undisguised act of aggression against the national sovereignty of Cuba and a violation of the publicly recognized international law, we strongly demand an immediate halt to this.

The U.S. imperialists are these days trying by hook or crook to stifle the Cuban revolution, taking all the more aggressive attitude along their "hard line" against Cuba.

No matter how desperately they may try to bring down the banner of socialism in the Western Hemisphere with their strength and technical superiority, they cannot arrest the triumphant advance of the Cuban revolution.

We fully support the unshakable determination, will and self-defensive measures taken by the Cuban people against the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba moves.

We believe that the fraternal Cuban people who are firmly united behind Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, will smash all manner of aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists in every step, defend their country and the gains of the revolution and continue vigorously advancing along the road of socialism.

We will always stand firm on the side of the fraternal Cuban people and fully support their just struggle.

Thai Social Action Party Delegation Visits

Delegation Arrives

SK1304111590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand led by its deputy leader Udon Tantisunthon arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by So Kwan-hi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and other officials.

Central Committee Fetes Group

SK1404050690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) on April 13 arranged a party for the delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand (SAPT) on a visit to Korea.

So Kwan-hui, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, made a speech.

He said that the WPK and the Korean people have very intimate feelings for the SAPT which is making sincere efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The SAPT, he continued, has made from its inception persevering efforts for the democratic rights of the Thai people, for equal and fair living conditions and for the progress and development of the country. Your party has enjoyed great support and trust of the Thai people by putting forward a series of affirmative measures and actively striving for their realisation, he noted.

Recalling that the SAPT is endeavouring for the development of the friendly relations with the peoples of all countries and for independence, peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia, firmly adhering to the independent stand externally, he stressed: We highly appreciate this.

Head of the delegation Udon Tantisunthon, deputy leader of the party, spoke next.

Touching on the favourable development of the relations beteween the SAPT and the WPK, he said:

Both parties are pursuing policies for the working peoples.

This common idea is of importance in further developing the relations between the two parties.

The speaker recalled that he had visited the DPRK previously and had been received by respected President Kim Il-song.

The economic relations between Thailand and the DPRK are developing favourably day by day, he said, and stressed: this time, we will see the achievements of the Korean people at first hand.

After outlining the questions to be discussed at the expected talks, he declared that his party would continue making efforts to develop the friendly relations between the two countries.

Further on Intra-Party Talks

*SK1404111190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1059 GMT 14 Apr 90*

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—Talks were held here Saturday between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the Social Action Party of Thailand.

Present at the talks on our side were Kim Yong-son, director of a department of the C.C. [Central Committee], WPK, Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the C.C., WPK, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation led by Udon Tantisunthon, deputy leader of the party.

The sides informed each other of the situation in their countries and exchanged views on the further development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Presents Gift to Kim Il-song

*SK1604105890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1050 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand headed by Udon Tantisunton, deputy leader of the party.

Present on the occasion were So Kwan-hui, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], and Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

He was presented with a gift by the head of the delegation.

Gift Given to Kim Chong-il

*SK1704050490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0500 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from head of the visiting delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand Udon Tantisunthon, deputy leader of the party.

The head of the delegation handed the gift to an official concerned.

Leaves for Home

*SK1704113690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1053 GMT 17 Apr 90*

[Text] Pyongyang April 17 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Social Action Party of Thailand led by its deputy leader Udon Tantisunton left for home today after its 5-day visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It was seen off at the airport by So Kwan-hui, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and others.

During its stay the delegation visited Mangyongdae and different places in Pyongyang and local areas.

SPA Chairman Congratulates Soviet Counterpart

*SK1404105890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1049 GMT 14 Apr 90*

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to I.D. Laptev upon his election as chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The message expressed the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the supreme power organs of the two countries will strengthen and develop.

Chinese Friendship Group Visits Pyongyang

*SK1604050890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0459 GMT 16 Apr 90*

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—The first Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Ma Shizhong, vice-governor of the Shandong Provincial People's Government of China, arrived here Sunday [15 April] by train.

WPK Sends Greetings to Spanish Communist Party

*SK1404111690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1055 GMT 14 Apr 90*

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea today sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the SCP.

The message notes that over the last 70 years the SCP has achieved great successes in the stuggle against fascism and capitalism and for peace and socialism and for the interests of the Spanish working class and people.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two parties will grow in strength and develop in the future on the principles of independence, friendship and peace, the message wished the SCP greater successes in its struggle against exploitation and oppression by capitalism and for the guarantee of democratic rights and social equality to the working masses.

New School Children's House Built in Pyongyang

SK1304104990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—There has been built the Yongsong School Children's House, another extramural educational base, in Pyongyang.

All the architectural structures of the house are designed to suit the mentality of school children.

It has computer, automobile, tractor, dance, instrumental music, literature and embroidery circle rooms and rehearsal rooms, a 800-seated theatre and sports facilities.

It will be greatly helpful to bringing up school children in Yongsong District to be communistic revolutionaries who are knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy.

An opening ceremony of the house was held on April 12.

South Korea

North States Intention To Participate in Asiad

SK1704061990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0457 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 17 (YONHAP)—North Korea has decided to participate in the Beijing Asiad under its own flag, laying to rest any remaining hopes the two Koreas might form a single Korean team, Beijing Radio reported over the weekend.

Beijing Radio reported that Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the North Korean Olympic Committee, had sent a message to Chen Xitong, chairman of the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee, saying that Pyongyang would participate, according to NAEWOE PRESS, a South Korean watcher of communist affairs.

Beijing Radio had reported march 6 that North Korea would take part in the 1990 Asiad this September. On April 5, Pyongyang declared that talks with South Korea on forming a single team had completely broken down.

Government Works Out Plan for N-S Exchange

SK1604115090 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] It was revealed on 15 April that the government has worked out a set of trial plans for communications, travel, and trade agreements for the promotion of exchange and cooperation between North and South Korea, on the assumption that North-South dialogue will begin as soon as the "Team Spirit" exercise concludes on 26 April.

A government official said on that day: "We have worked out this trial plan to promote exchange suitable to the situation in North and South Korea using as a reference the process of promoting communications, travel, and trade being applied by East and West Germany." The official added that "the trial plan contains a practical agenda for expanding exchange in direct trade between North and South Korea, such as the establishment of a North-South joint venture trading company in a third country and the establishment of a joint post office in Panmunjom."

In connection with this, one source said the basis of the communications agreement is to establish a North-South joint post office in Panmunjom and to drastically increase the number of direct telephone lines for North-South dialogue, which is no more than 20 at present, so that the displaced families can exchange letters and hold telephone conversations.

The travel agreement contains such plans as constructing a road between Munsan and Kaesong, connecting the east coast roads in order to develop the Kumgangsan area, connecting the Kyongwon [Seoul-Wonsan] railway, and establishing air routes from Inchon to Nampo and from Tonghaesi to Wonsan.

The trade agreement envisions a plan to establish a North-South joint venture trading company in a third country such as Hong Kong for the promotion of direct trade between the North and the South. To date, the South has imported North Korean goods mostly from those stocked by third country trading firms in such countries as Hong Kong, Macao, and Japan, which makes up sort of a trade triangle.

This plan of signing the agreements in these three areas with the North was first proposed by President No Tae-u in his New Year news conference on 10 January. Our side plans to discuss signing these agreements with the North Korean side when high-level North-South talks begin.

Science Federation To Promote N-S Exchanges

SK1704014290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] The Korea Federation of Scientific and Technological Societies (KFSTS) will inaugurate a 35-member council in charge of promoting South-North Korean scientific exchanges on the private level at its headquarters in Seoul today. The council, to be headed by KFSTS president Kwon E-hyok, will promote exchanges of scientists and joint research projects between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Under the KFSTS plan, the council will also seek joint South-North ecological and environmental research projects and exchanges of the research results. Seoul and Pyongyang will also co-develop the continental shelf around the Korean peninsula under the project envisaged by the KFSTS council.

South Korea is ready to transfer such advanced technologies as electronics and genetic engineering to North Korea, a KFSTS spokesman said. Science-Technology Minister Chong Kun-mo will be standing advisor to the council, he said.

Mixed Feelings Over Saboteur's Pardon Analyzed

SK1404025290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Pardon of Kim Hyon-hui"]

[Text] The pardon of Ms. Kim Hyon-hui, convicted of bombing a Korean jetliner, gives the nation mixed feelings. These mixed and contrary feelings stem naturally from the enormity of the crime she committed and the peculiar circumstances under which the helpless subject of the Kim Il-song dynasty in North Korea had been compelled to operate.

A special amnesty for Kim was resolved at a cabinet meeting Thursday and put into effect upon the approval of the President. The North Korean agent had been sentenced to death for blowing up KAL Flight 858 in November 1987 over the Andaman Sea near Burma, killing all 115 passengers and crew aboard.

Issue could well be taken with the exceptionally lenient decision of the government in light of the immeasurable loss and pain the horrible massacre caused to the victims and their bereaved families. No less damage and indignity were done to the country as a whole.

The decision might also deviate from or qualify the principle and spirit of relevant international agreements on penalizing aerial piracy. And yet, the humanitarian and political considerations behind releasing the poor woman and keeping her alive in our midst deserve understanding and acquiescence.

As the government spokesman reasoned, she was made a tool of Pyongyang's plot to embarrass and undermine the Seoul government and had been forced to perpetrate the atrocity under the direction of Kim Il-song. It is also believed that she deeply repented her acts and remains the most powerful and live evidence to reveal and testify to the treachery and villainy of Pyongyang.

There was a male accomplice who committed suicide by taking poison before his arrest in Bahrain. Thus, Kim became the sole survivor available for fair and full investigation. She served well in finding the facts and bringing the case to justice.

Our national indignation and condemnation over the loss of so many dear lives in the air by a time bomb should rightly and strongly be directed at the entire espionage and war machine of North Korea, which would go to any lengths to attain its revolutionary objectives.

Those countless number of spies, saboteurs and commandoes who have been sent into the south or abroad to work against Seoul are mere pawns and stooges in the employ of North Korea, whose only alternative to defying the order of its Communist monolith would be purge, imprisonment or death.

The case of Kim Hyon-hui should stay as a perpetual reminder of the aggressive, inhuman nature of North Korea that has yet to reform itself.

Analysts Expect Only Cosmetic Changes in DPRK

SK1404031290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 90 p 3

[Excerpt] Tokyo (AFP)—North Korea, gripped with fervor for President Kim Il-song's 78th birthday Sunday, might seek some cosmetic changes in its rigid system following a national election a week later, analysts say. But they doubted speculation that Kim, the long-ruling autocrat at the center of the world's strongest personality cult, would soon hand over power to his son Kim Chong-il, 48, whose qualities are little known to the outside world.

North Korea has decided to elect the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly six months ahead of schedule on April 22, to readjust its system against the tide of reforms sweeping the Communist block, analysts said.

Young people and representatives of miniscule political parties might be given a bigger share of parliament or government, Hajime Izumi, assistant professor at Shizuoka University, said.

"But that is only aimed at improving the country image by stressing its multi-party system," said Izumi, a specialist on U.S.-North Korean relations, who visited Pyongyang twice last year. Izumi said there was the possibility of North Korea modifying its 1972 socialist constitution to enhance its claim to be a multi-party democracy. "It would still be superficial, though," he said.

Some three million on North Korea's 20 million population are said to belong to the Workers' Party, bound by unconditional loyalty to president Kim and his all-embracing dogma of "chuche" (self-reliance).

There are two "token" opposition parties, analysts said. The Socialist Democratic Party claims a membership of 30,000 while little is known about the Chondoist Chongu Party representing the indigenous faith of Chondoism. In the absence of complete political rosters, only several executives of those parties are confirmed to be members of parliament.

A Japanese government official said that the uncontested election was serving as a vehicle for mass mobilization and indoctrination as usual. "It might be a finale to a series of actions and rallies tightening up the ideological and foundational bases," he said. The election might throw out "people of low grade," the official said, adding that more from the miscellaneous parties would be admitted "in a symbolic way."

"The leadership might talk about own open-door policy to invigorate the nation and give hopes," the official said. "But there won't be a major change in its basic policy." Izumi said North Korea, which badly needs foreign capital and technology to spur its stagnant economy, might step up its "limited but selective" contacts with the West after the election. [passage omitted]

North Rejects Proposed MAC Secretaries' Meeting

SK1704065290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0640 GMT 17 Aug 90

[Text] Seoul, April 17 (YONHAP)—North Korea has rejected a proposal by the U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) for a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) secretaries to discuss details of a joint investigation of a tunnel that South Korea and UNC claim was dug by the North as an invasion passage, a UNC spokesman said Tuesday.

A message delivered to the UNC at Panmunjom on Saturday said North Korea would not attend the proposed MAC secretaries meeting on the grounds that there "were no agreements on the matter between heads of the MAC delegations from both sides," the UNC spokesman said. The UNC proposal was made twice, on March 17 and April 10, he said.

The tunnel, the fourth uncovered since 1974, was intercepted by South Korean and U.S. military engineers March 3 on the southern side of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) dividing the Korean peninsula.

The North denied digging the underground passage and proposed March 14 that it fly a 60-member team by four helicopters across the Military Demarcation Line to the spot where the tunnel was exposed.

U.S. Airlines Plan 'Drastic Increase' in Flights

SK1404082390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP)—American-flag carriers plan to increase the number of their flights to Seoul on the order of 227 percent from June to meet a steep rise in overseas travel by South Koreans. United Airlines, Northwest Airlines and United Parcels Service will increase the number of flights on Seoul-U.S. routes 54 percent to 227 percent between June and October, business sources said Saturday [14 Apr].

U.S. airline companies have already obtained approval from the Transportation Ministry for more flights and are expected to take 10 percent to 15 percent of the passengers now carried by Korean Air and Asiana Airlines. United will add 14 flights on its Taipei-Seoul-Los Angeles route during the summer schedule (March 25 to Oct. 31) and its Honolulu-Seoul, Honolulu-Narita-Seoul, Seoul-Taipei and Seoul-Narita routes will be expanded from 30 to 98 flights a week.

Northwest, which now flies into Seoul 74 times a week, will increase service to 114 flights a week June 1.

United Parcels Service, which had its maiden flight to Seoul in January, will expand its cargo run from two to 22 flights a week for the rest of the summer schedule.

Last year, Korean Air took 47.8 percent of the passenger load and Northwest and United had 15.1 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively, out of a total of some 7 million passengers who passed through Seoul's Kimpo International Airport last year. The ratio is expected to be reversed to 64-to-36 in favor of the American carriers around October this year due to the planned flight increases, the sources said.

Takeshita To Discuss Status of Koreans in Japan

SK1404072890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0547 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (OANA-YONHAP)—Former Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is due in Seoul on Sunday for a three-day visit that observers see as a bid to settle a dispute over the legal status of Koreans born in Japan. The leader of the largest faction in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) reportedly ironed out wrinkles in Japan-U.S trade discussions during a visit to Washington in March. Diplomats here say he will repeat his mediator role in Seoul.

Japanese members of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, led by Takeshita, sought to settle the dispute in talks with officials from Japan's foreign and justice ministries and four other offices Friday, but failed to reach agreement.

The Justice Ministry and police authorities upheld their stand on fingerprinting and deportation, while the Foreign Ministry appealed for the thorny issue to be settled before President No Tae-u visits Tokyo.

Using the presidential visit as a lever in their negotiations with the Japanese, the Korean community in Japan are calling for abolition of the fingerprinting requirement, deportation upon conviction and discrimination in employment of foreigners, among other things.

While in Seoul, Takeshita will lunch with No on Monday. He will also meet with the two other co-leaders of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and with Pak Tae-chun, Kim Tae-chung, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and Yu Chang-sun, president of the Federation of Korean Industries, during the day.

Pak is Korean-side president of the Parliamentarians' Union.

No Tae-u Meets Takeshita

OW1604144190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 16 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u urged the Japanese Government Monday to make a political decision to determine the legal status of third-generation Koreans in Japan in order to relieve tensions between the two countries. No made the appeal in talks with former Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at the Presidential Blue House in Seoul, members of the Takeshita delegation said.

Members of the Takeshita delegation of six legislators told reporters after the 90-minute lunch meeting that No expressed a strong desire to break through the stalled bilateral negotiations over the legal status of young Koreans in Japan when he makes an official visit to Japan in May.

Takeshita arrived in Seoul on Sunday for a three-day visit as a newly-installed Japanese president of the Japan-South Korea parliamentarians league. No also asked for Takeshita's cooperation toward the settlement of the long-pending issue on the legal status, the members said.

Takeshita promised No he would make every possible effort to comply with No's resolution, the members said. Takeshita is to convey No's request to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu immediately after his return to Tokyo on Tuesday, the members added.

There are more than 600,000 Koreans living in Japan, but the Japanese Government grants permanent residency only to first- and second-generation Koreans. Third-generation Koreans are defined as children of Koreans born in Japan on January 17, 1971, or later.

No said both Japanese and South Korean lawmakers are responsible for bolstering an equal partnership between the two nations. Takeshita was quoted as saying, "I will do my best (to see that) the President's visit to Japan bears fruit."

No also said he is concerned that Pyongyang has not shown any indication of change, the members said. No said he hopes the world will report correct information to Pyongyang and that North Korea will contribute to world peace by opening its closed society, the members said.

Earlier in the morning, Takeshita met Kim Yong-sam, a coleader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) and acting DLP coleader Pak Tae-chun separately to exchange views on the legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

Kim urged a smooth settlement of the legal status issue in connection with the President's scheduled visit to Japan, the members of the Takeshita mission said.

Takeshita also met opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, at the party's headquarters in Seoul in the afternoon. Kim told Takeshita that the legal status of young Koreans in Japan must be resolved and that Korean survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 must be compensated.

Koreans on Sakhalin, a former Japanese territory, should also receive compensation, sources accompanying Takeshita quoted Kim as saying. Kim issued a statement last week saying President No should cancel his scheduled visit to Tokyo if the legal status issue is not resolved.

Kim told Takeshita that giving Koreans in Japan the same treatment as Japanese get in the United States is the least that Seoul can demand, the sources said. He added that Japan should settle the past with Koreans through squarely addressing their demand for compensation, the sources said.

Sakhalin Koreans Demand Japan Return War Savings

SK1704064490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 (YONHAP)—Koreans drafted into forced labor on the island of Sakhalin by Japan during the days of colonial rule are demanding the return of money they deposited in Japanese banks.

So Yun-chon, 51, president of the Association of Koreans Separated in Sakhalin, and Pak Tong-chol, 58, also a resident of Sakhalin, are busy knocking on doors in the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and other Japanese agencies that were in charge of the forced wartime savings program.

Suffering a serious shortage of cash during World War II, Japan waged a savings campaign both at home and in its colonies—Korea, Taiwan and Sakhalin.

After the war, Tokyo returned the savings of Japanese citizens and Koreans residing in Japan but did not repay Koreans in Sakhalin. So says the Koreans in Sakhalin put five to 10 yen a month in their accounts, many of which are deemed to still active [as received]. An estimated 40,000 Koreans stayed in Sakhalin at the time when World War II ended in 1945.

The value of the money has shrunk dramatically since the war, and so the savers are seeking repayment computed in consideration of the disadvantageous situation, he says.

The ministry refuses to return their savings to Koreans in Sakhalin on two grounds: those who changed their nationality from Japanese to South Korean are ineligible under the Korea-Japan Normalization Treaty signed in 1965, and those who changed their nationality to North Korean cannot be paid because Tokyo and Pyongyang do not have diplomatic ties.

Japan forced everyone living in its colonies to take Japanese nationality without exception. The ministry has maintained the same no-return policy for Taiwanese, but a Taiwanese claimant won a Japanese Supreme Court decision in favor of his appeal for the wartime savings in 1982.

Seoul Considers Sending Delegation to Moscow

SK1404124890 Seoul YONHAP in English 1217 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP)—A cabinet minister-level figure would head a Korean delegation to be sent to the Soviet Union next month to negotiate the establishment of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Moscow, a ranking government official said Saturday [14 Apr]. The official said that the government will discuss the formation of the negotiation team in a meeting next week. Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun will preside over the meeting.

It has been learned that Pak Chol-on, first state minister for political affairs, would head the negotiation team but he tendered resignation Friday as the state minister in connection with an intraparty feud in the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP]. DLP lawmaker Kim Yunhwan reportedly has been designated to succeed Pak.

Pak, a right-hand man of President No Tae-u, has played a leading role in Korea's pursuit of diplomacy with communist countries. He visited Moscow last month accompanying DLP co-leader Kim Yong-sam last month during which the two sides reached an agreement to open governmental negotiations on the diplomatic relations issue.

The official said that the composition of the negotiation team should be determined in accordance with the formation of the Soviet-side negotiation team. Considering the characteristics of the negotiation, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung will not be assigned to head the delegation, he added.

Meanwhile, Minister Choe has said that the negotiation team should be composed taking both the Soviet Union's position and Korea's situation into account. He said the Foreign Ministry should play a leading role in the future negotiations with the Soviet Union concerning the diplomatic relations issue.

Soviets To Open Vladivostok to Asian Investment

SK1704090590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0853 GMT 17 Apr 90

["Soviets To Open Military Port of Vladivostok to Asian Investment"—YONHAP headline]

[Text] Seoul, April 17 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union is to open Vladivostok to such neighboring countries as South and North Korea, Japan and China in order to turn the military port into a hub of international finance and trade, a South Korean trade official said Tuesday.

The Soviet plan, which is basically aimed at inducing foreign investment in the area, was revealed by Soviet delegates at an international symposium held April 9-11 in Vladivostok, he said.

The symposium, sponsored by the Soviet Foreign Economic Relations Ministry, was also attended by Japanese delegates. Chinese and North Korean officials did not attend the symposium even though they were invited, according to the official.

Delegates to the "1990 Japan Sea Symposium" from the three nations discussed the possibility of joint development of marine resources in the waters off Vladivostok, processing of marine and forestry products and development of tourism resources, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) official said.

The Soviets showed a keen interest in corporate investment in the region in the form of joint ventures, especially in the fields of processing marine products, timber and production of consumer goods.

They also expressed hope for South Korean participation in the construction of infrastructure and development of the Vladivostok special economic zone (sez). An 11-man team representing seven businesses, Foreign Ministry and KOTRA attended the three-nation meeting from Korea.

Because the Soviets did not present a detailed plan for the development of Vladivostok, the Korean and Japanese delegates urged that they draft a concrete development plan.

Joint ventures with Soviet companies face substantial problems at present because the Soviet laws on joint ventures with foreign firms are insufficient, the KOTRA official said.

South Korean participation in the development of the Soviet port city is expected to contribute to the expansion of economic exchanges between the two Koreas in the long run since Vladivostok is the Soviet port nearest North Korea, he said. Because the Soviet Union has an internal clearing account for its trade with North Korea, South Korea can engage in tripartite trade with the Soviet Union and North Korea. Three-way trade involving Korea, Soviet Union and China may also be possible, he observed.

Delegates of the three countries affirmed their common interest in the development of Vladivostok and agreed to hold a second symposium next year.

Bank To Loan Hungary Funds To Buy Korean Goods

SK1404014490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP)—The Export-Import Bank of Korea has agreed to lend the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank 5 million U.S. dollars, the South Korean Bank said Saturday [14 Apr]. The bank-to-bank loan is to be used to purchase Korean capital goods such as machinery and electronics, the bank said.

The interest rate various between 9.15 percent and 9.65 percent per annum over a period of from three years to 10 years. The bank has extended relending facilities to 14 financial institutions in 11 nations in order to promote Korean exports, he said.

DLP's Two Kim's, No To Meet on Party 'Feud'

SK1404070890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, the troika of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), will meet Tuesday [17 April] in an attempt to bring an end to a feud over operation of the ruling party, political sources said Saturday. The two Kims, who joined the ruling party in February, merging their parties into the government party, have agreed to ask No for a meeting to discuss the conflict, which erupted when Kim Yong-sam sat out a crucial party meeting chaired by No a week ago.

The feud was exacerbated when First State Minister Pak Chol-on launched into a tirade against Kim, who had criticized the minister as arrogant and arbitrary in carrying out party affairs. The dispute developed into an apparent power struggle between Pak and Kim, both of whom are said to have presidential ambitions after No serves out his single five-year term in 1993.

The agreement came a day after Pak, yielding to pressure from Kim Yong-sam's faction, offered to resign from the cabinet in responsibility for the unprecedented conflict in a breakthrough in peace-seeking efforts within the fledgling ruling party. The offer to resign is seen as political defeat for Pak and is a blow to his political future, sources said.

The two Kims met for two and half hours to discuss the intra-party feud Saturday [14 April] morning and announced that they would have a heart-to-heart talk with the president April 17.

The meeting of the DLP troika, originally scheduled for Thursday or Friday but postponed due to seemingly irreconcilable differences over what action No should take against Pak, widely regarded as his alter ego, is an opportunity to restore peace, the sources said. No is highly likely to accept Pak's resignation from the cabinet in order to appease Kim Yong-sam, the sources said.

By resigning as first state minister for political affairs, he will automatically lose his seat on the powerful Party Affairs Committee, which goes with the cabinet post. Pak's stepdown is short of what was demanded by Kim Yong-sam, who also called for him to leave the National Assembly, but may be what Kim has to settle for, they said.

Kim, refraining from comment on Pak's resignation, told reporters after the meeting that he did not think the DLP had suffered by the intra-party feud as the press has said. A lifelong oppositionist until his Reunification Democratic Party was merged into the government party, Kim vowed to renovate the party atmosphere and instill discipline while taking a stand against "political maneuvering" and "intelligence politics." The sources said Kim will raise the two issues in the meeting of the three DLP co-leaders.

Six-Hour Session Heals Rift

SK1704133390 Seoul YONHAP in English 1135 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 17 (YONHAP)—South Korea's ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) has seemingly returned to normal as its co-leaders agreed to end the intra-party feud during their talks Tuesday.

President No Tae-u met with dlp co-leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil at Chongwadae, the presidential office, over luncheon Tuesday afternoon to iron out recent factional conflicts in the ruling party and discuss ways to restore harmony in the ruling party. Acting co-leader Pak Tae-chun was also at hand.

At the top leaders' meeting which lasted for six hours, No and co-leaders reached a three-point agreement, including a pledge to do their best in solving the intra-party feud, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong announced after the talks.

"President No and other co-leaders have expressed regrets over the problem in the party which have caused concern among people and reflected humbly the results of recent by-elections in two constituencies," Yi said.

The DLP leaders vowed to take those "unfortunate" incidents as an opportunity to refresh their determination to respect people's will and realize it, he added. They discussed all outstanding questions facing the government party and also agreed to materialize necessary reforms over all state affairs on a gradual basis.

It was agreed that Kim Yong-sam, who had not shown up at official party meetings to show his displeasure over the way in which the party was run, will return to routine party works beginning Thursday. After the meeting, Kim Yong-sam declined to comment but Kim Chong-pil elaborated on the discussions other than the three-point agreement. He hinted that Kim Yong-sam would assume the party leadership while No would devote himself to overall state affairs, a thorny question facing the giant ruling party which is scheduled to hold an inaugural convention on May 9.

"The president has trusted all the party affairs to other co-leaders and I and acting co-leader Pak will do our best under the leadership of co-leader Kim Yong-sam," he said.

Kim said the top leaders pledged to cooperate in improving state affairs with sincerity and all felt responsibility for the results of the by-elections.

"After the discussion, all came to reach mutual understanding and agreement and all the issues were tossed up without any restraint in the talks," Kim said. Kim admitted that they discussed the so-called "manipulation politics" about which Kim Yong-sam has repeatedly raised questions in a veiled criticism against the Agency for National Security Planning.

"President No explained about it one by one and there was an understanding," he said. Kim did not mention replacement of Pak Chol-on, state minister for political affairs, who tendered his resignation last Friday. No has to decide whether to accept the resignation.

Pak is a close aide of No and has touched off the intra-party conflict by criticizing Kim Yong-sam in a harsh manner in what seemed a strife for the hegemony of the party and the leadership after No.

After the upset setbacks in the April 3 by-elections, Kim Yong-sam has openly raised questions about the ways the country and the ruling party has been ruled and alleged "arrogance" of Pak, who is widely known to be a top protege of No.

As factional conflicts brought the party, born in February in a merger of one government and two opposition parties headed by the two Kims, to a crisis, No had to call the meeting of co-leaders to appease Kim and his faction.

Kim Yong-sam denounced the "manipulation politics," a code for the intelligence agency's meddling in the politics, and hinted he and his followers have been under the agency's surveillance.

Kim also called for the elimination of "arbitary" exercise of power by a particular person over the party which means the removal of Pak's influence in the party. Contrary to Kim's charges, the largtest faction of the ruling party contended that the former opposition leader has been attempting to grasp the party hegemony.

Date Set for Inauguration of 'Masses' Party

SK1404035690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] The preparatory committee for the formation of a 'party of masses' was inaugurated yesterday. The committee has set the target date for the party at the end of this year. But the date of inauguration could be advanced or delayed depending on political situation.

In the inauguration ceremony, the committee justified its bid for a "minjung-oriented" party by assailing established opposition parties.

"Existing opposition parties have not properly represented popular political views as has been demonstrated by the division among themselves in the last presidential election and the compromise last December on the settlement of the Kwangju incident and Fifth Republic questions," it said in a statement.

The statement went on: "The established parties are conservative parties which inflicted the disease of regional antagonisms upon the public." But while attacking the opposition parties already functioning in the parliamentary framework, the committee called for a grand alliance of all democratic forces to fight against the ruling DLP [Democratic Liberal Party].

The committee's dual stance toward the opposition parties is seen by political observers as a new factor in the discussion on integrating of the main opposition PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] and the envisaged Democratic Party into the opposition camp.

The inauguration ceremony was held at the Korea Exhibition Center in southern Seoul with the attendance of some 400 committee members. Leading members include such well-known dissidents as Yi Pu-yong, Chang Ki-pyo, Yi U-chae and Yi Chae-o. Other prominent figures taking part in the committee are poet Sin Kyong-yim, novelist Kim Song-tong, and Profs. Pak Nak-chong, O Se-chol and An Pyong-chik.

The committee's ideology is predicated on such goals as national independence, democracy, national reunification and welfare. Main planks of the committee's platform declared yesterday include: the pursuit of independent diplomacy; the abolition of antidemocratic evil laws and full protection of people's basic rights; expansion of women's political participation; and promotion of free exchange of visits between the two Koreas.

The committee's official birth crystalizes the low-keyed but steady efforts among dissident groups to enter the political establishment to better represent the interests of the proletariat.

It would still take time before the envisaged party for the minjung actually comes into being. But the inauguration of the committee is seen as signaling the advent of class-oriented politics.

Although the committee defines its essential characteristics with the term "progressive," what is actually meant by the adjective is a combination of political and economic liberalism and proletariat-orientedness. Hence, political observers note that the committee would be the harbinger of a new political structure.

But at the same time, they point to the weak organizational base of the envisioned party which stems from the division among the dissent groups into two groups: one favoring the attempt to give expression to political views of the minjung through a formal party, on the one hand, and the other who views such an attempt as premature, on the other.

The crucial test of success for the former group is whether they can persuade the latter to lend itself to party-building by supplying rank and file members most of whom are now under the latter's influence.

KBS Workers Strike Over New Company President

Workers Protest Police Raid

SK1304033490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP)—Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) was partially crippled by a strike Thursday and Friday as union members protested police intervention in a dispute.

The plug was pulled midway through the state-run network's evening news Thursday and some live programs were canceled friday morning as hundreds of workers walked off their jobs. One of KBS-radio's two FM channels was off the air Friday morning.

The union is opposed to the inauguration of So Ki-won, a former presidential press secretary and former president of the pro-government newspaper SEOUL SINMUN, as KBS president, accusing him of personal ties with the allegedly dictatorial rulers of the past. Union members in all departments but the transmission section began a work stoppage Thursday evening in protest against a police raid earlier in the day.

About 450 riot policemen entered KBS headquarters at So's request and detained 117 union members who were staging a sit-in to stop So from entering his office.

Over 500 unionists took part in an overnight sit-in at the headquarters building in Yoido, Western Seoul, demanding the revocation of So's appointment and the release of their colleagues. So took part in a hastily arranged inaugural ceremony immediately after the unionists were dragged away by police. He had been unable to enter into his office for two days owing to a union blockade.

Things are getting worse as neither management nor labor are willing to back down from their stands. Management is warning that it will call in the police if union members continue to protest So's presence by physical means, while KBS employees are threatening to step up their struggle.

The union is to hold a general meeting and then a meeting of deputies later Friday to decide on a course of action. Union sources say the membership is expected to agree on a general strike. About 1,500 unionists from the system's nine provincial bureaus and 15 local broadcasting outfits have left their posts and come to Seoul to attend the meetings.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), in a statement released Friday, said the police raid had hurt the fair management of KBS and sent three members to KBS to investigate the incident.

So's predecessor, So Yong-hun, resigned earlier this year under government pressure after the board of audit and inspection said that the network disbursed funds illicitly for its staff last year. Unionists, however, suspect that his resignation was part of a government plot to strengthen its control over the state-run network.

Government Warns Union

SK1304122690 Seoul YONHAP in English 1212 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government warned Friday [13 Apr] union members of Korea Broadcasting System (KBS), who are not working in a dispute, that stern measures are inevitable for illegal deeds.

Information Minister Choe Pyong-yul said that the government look upon unionists' boycott as "very regrettable," and that KBS union members should express their opinions and demands in a legitimate way.

Pointing out that So Ki-won was named head of the state-owned nationwide network by President No Tae-u in accordance with procedures regulated by law, Choe, official government spokesman, said that illegal actions by unionists will be faced with stern measures by laws concerned.

More than 3,000 employees of the company are staging a sit-in at the headquarters of the KBS in western Seoul in protests against the police storming in on Thursday and detaining 117 people who blockaded the office of the KBS president in order to deter So from taking over. So began his work Thursday.

The government regards the TV-radio network's crippled state caused by union members walking off their jobs as definitely illegal and improper behavior, Minister Choe said. The police's intervention into the dispute was legitimate in compliance with the KBS president's request after advance notice, he added.

More KBS Workers Join Strike

SK1304132090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1311 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP)—More than 3,000 union members from all departments but the transmission section of Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) are going ahead with a work stoppage, during which they resolved in an emergent general meeting Friday [13 Apr] afternoon not to join works until KBS new President So Ki-won resigns his seat.

KBS is suffering a nearly general strike as the state-run TV-radio network broadcasts alternative programs instead of regular ones most of time. Some 350 managing staff members at lower levels demanded in a statement that So be pulled out of his seat immediately, and that unionists, who were detained by the police Thursday, be released right away.

Those officials of section-chief level claimed that they will make critical decision, if their demands are not met.

Meanwhile, So, named to head the system by President No Tae-u Monday, definitely extended his intention that he would never leave his new post by saying that he cannot give up his responsibility by conniving at the destruction of KBS, an important organization of the nation.

Earlier in the day, 97 union members of the network were set free, but 20 unionsts, including union leader An Tong-su, are being questioned.

Unionists Booked Without Detention

SK1404061090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0513 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP)—Nine union leaders of the state-run Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) were booked without physical detention Saturday [14 April] on charges of obstruction of justice in connection with an attempt to block the new KBS president from taking up his position, prosecutors said.

The Seoul District Prosecutor's Office said it had released another nine KBS employees, including union leader An Tong-su, after booking them.

Riot police Thursday [13 April] entered KBS headquarters and detained 117 employees who were staging a sit-in to stop So, a former presidential press secretary and former president of the pro-government newspaper SEOUL SINMUN, from entering his office. So was appointed president of the state-run network Monday [9 April]. The prosecution released 108 of 117 Friday.

A massive work stoppage continued for the third day with no letup in sight Saturday at the network, virtually crippled Friday when more than 3,000 unionized workers and other employees walked off the job to protest police intervention and press So to give up his presidency.

Despite the release of the union leaders, it is unlikely that the protests will end soon as management of the giant network and the union show no signs of compromising. The government warned Friday that it would sternly enforce the law, but the union said it would struggle until the end and called for So's appointment to be revoked.

So vowed to senior KBS officials Saturday that he would not surrender to the unions' demands as he could not sit idle and see KBS, one of the pivotal state organs, collapse and he wanted to make sure the law was kept. So rejected the union's demand that a police force of 300 deployed inside and 900 outside the KBS building be withdrawn on the grounds that no guarantee exists for non-violence.

Government Demands Strike End

SK1704011090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0045 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 17 (OANA-YONHAP)—Information Minister Choe Pyong-yul called on strikers at the state-run Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) to respect the public's right to news and get back to work Tuesday [17 April].

In a statement, the government spokesman said: "The entire KBS staff should be enlightened to the public indignation stemming from the prolonged blockade of information and the act of holding broadcasting hostage for their struggle. The union's refusal to broadcast since April 12 is an obvious violation of the law and a virtual walkout."

Union and non-union staff at KBS are protesting the installation by the government of a network head they consider unacceptable because of his union-busting reputation and strong government ties.

Choe said So Ki-won was chosen as KBS president and took office through legal processes and is thus the legitimate head of the state-run institution so he should be allowed to carry out his duties.

Contending that broadcasting belongs to the people, and not to the government or the unions, Choe said broadcasters were obliged to produce and air programs.

Ten Union Activists Sentenced to Prison

SK1504011590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] Ten leaders of an underground union organization were yesterday sentenced to prison terms ranging from 18 months to three years for their violation of the National Security Law.

Judges Kim Kwon-taek and Pak Chae-yun, at the Seoul Criminal District Court, chairing over two benches for the 10 accused, found O Tong-yol, 30, chairman of the central committee of the progressive union league "Inminnoryon" based in Inchon, and the mine others guilty of forming an anti-state organization and producing and distributing materials that instigate class struggle and violent union activism.

Judge Kim and Pak, in their verdicts, classified Inminnoryon as a pro-Pyongyang activist group inaugurated with an apparent aim to topple the capitalist system in South Korea.

"The platform of the league confirms the allegations that Inminnoryon organizers are armed with Marx-Leninist ideology," said judge Kim, chief of the 21st tribunal bench of the district court. O and his nine colleagues were arrested last October in a government crackdown on progressive union activists.

According to the charges, graduates and dropouts from Seoul-based universities formed Inminnoryon in 1987 to lead "classes for leftist education" for blue-collar workers in Inchon and its nearby industrial complexes in Kyonggi-do.

The underground activists were engaged in illegal union organization and violent strikes, the charges added.

Government To Import Cement To Meet Demand

SK1404082990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is to import 600,000 tons of semi-finished cement to meet a surge in domestic demand caused by a construction boom, an official of the Trade and Industry Ministry said Saturday [14 Apr]. The government will also postpone several construction orders to the second half of the year from the first half to ease the supply crunch, the official said.

It is unusual for Korea to import cement because it is a major supplier in the world market. Korea's cement products accounted for some 3.5-4 percent of the world supply last year.

The imbalance in supply and demand was caused by ambitious government projects, including construction of bedroom towns near Seoul and development projects on the west coast.

The government has encouraged Asia Cement Manafacturing Co. and Sungsin Cement Industrial Co. to increase production at the earliest date. The imports are expected to come from Syria and Jordan, he said.

Maritime Authority To Allow Import of Used Ships

SK1404074890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0552 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP)—The Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) has decided to allow importation of used ships and bare boat charters to help Korean shipping companies overcome a shortage of vessels.

According to the KMPA program for ship acquisition released Saturday [14 April], KMPA will allow Korean shipowners to import used bulk carriers and freighters built within 10 years and under 4,000 gross tons (G.T.). Bare boat charters will be permitted for cargo secured under a contract of affreightment that runs for more than 10 years. There will be a limit of 400,000 G.T for bare boat charters and 30,000 G.T for used ships.

The program includes domestic construction of 200,000-250,000 tons of ships to be deployed on the Japanese and Southeast Asian sea routes.

Electronic Exports Post First Decline in Decade

SK1404022890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP)—Electric and electronic exports are down for the first time since the early 1980s, the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) said Saturday [14 April]. Korea exported 2.3 billion U.S. dollars worth of electric and electronic goods in the first two months, down 7 percent from the same period last year, according to a KFTA report.

The decline was mainly caused by a drop in price competitiveness, especially compared with Japanese goods, the report said. Exports of the two industries grew from 2.1 billion dollars in 1980 to 17.1 billion dollars in 1989 at an annual growth rate of 26.2 percent, much higher than total export growth rate of 15.2 percent.

Exports in 1989 accounted for 27.4 percent of total exports of 62.4 billion dollars but were only 5.1 percent higher than in 1988, a growth rate lower than that of total exports, according to the report.

Weakened competitiveness resulted mainly from comparatively slow depreciation of the Korean won compared to the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar, the report said. The won had depreciated 2.6 percent to 702.1 won against the dollar as of April 2 while the yen had depreciated 20.4 percent. Price competitiveness can be restored when the won falls to 750 won to the dollar, if the devaluation of the yen continues, the report said.

To overcome the export slowdown it is necessary to strengthen competitiveness, improve export inspections, adjust the structure of the two industries and set up technology institutes jointly funded by small- and medium-sized firms in the two industries, the report recommended.

Burma

Martial Law Revoked in Eight Rangoon Townships

BK1704134790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] issued Martial Law Order No. 5/90, dated 17 April 1990, the eighth day of the waning moon of Tagu, 1352 Myanmar Era. The order reads:

1. In order to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of security, law and order, and regional peace and tranquillity, the State Law and Order Restoration Council issued Martial Law Order No. 1/89 granting the commander of the Yangon [Rangoon] Military Command the right to exercise martial law administrative and judiciary powers in the military region under his supervision and command.
2. Presently, as the law and order and regional peace and tranquillity situation has improved in the areas in the jurisdiction of the Yangon Military Command, Martial Law is hereby revoked in the following eight townships effective the date of this order:

1. North Okkalapa Township, Yangon Division
2. South Okkalapa Township, Yangon Division,
3. Shwe Pyitha Township, Yangon Division,
4. Hlaing Thaya Township, Yangon Division,
5. Dagon Myothit Township, Yangon Division,
6. Thingangyun Township, Yangon Division,
7. Thaketa Township, Yangon Division, and
8. Dawbon Township, Yangon Division.

By the authority vested in me.
Signed: Khin Nyunt, major general, secretary-1, State Law and Order Restoration Council

Information Committee Holds 86th News Conference

BK1404142590 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Brigadier General Abel, minister for planning and finance and for trade, and the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council held its 86th news conference at 1300 today with local and foreign journalists in the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense. [passage omitted] At the news conference, Brig. Gen. Abel explained matters relating to the Myanmar [Burma]-Concord joint venture enterprise while the Information Committee explained matters relating to allegations by Wa insurgents and a letter sent by Karenni insurgents to the State Law and Order Restoration Council. Brig. Gen. Abel explained that he and president of Dai-ichi group had signed an agreement to form a Myanmar-Concord development group joint venture corporation on 12 April 1990 after discussions in the past months with Dai-ichi company limited. [passage omitted]

Next, the Information Committee explained matters relating to allegations made by the Wa National Army [WNA]. First, I would like to provide some explanation so you journalists will understand clearly. The Wa insurgents comprise of two main groups, the Wa National Army [WNA] and a separate group formed after splitting with the Burma Communist Party [BCP]. The WNA insurgents have originally been operating at the border in the Mongmao region with Maha San and Aik Shauksi as leaders. The Wa group that separated from the BCP is headed by Ta Cao Nyi Lai. It has also been learned that Maha San and Aik Shauksi have separated into two groups. The WNA is a member of the National Democratic Front [NDF], which was formed at Manerplaw, and also a member of the Democratic Alliance of Burma [DAB], which was jointly formed by the ABSDF [All Burma Students Democratic Front], NDF, and CRDB [Committee for Restoration of Democracy in Burma]. If we talk about the Wa insurgents, we will have to talk in relation with the Kuomintang [KMT]. [passage omitted]

The Kuomintang troops used the WNA insurgents as opium couriers for their own benefit. It is known that the Wa insurgents are drug traffickers. As an example, Mr. Melvyn Levitsky, assistant secretary of state for International Narcotics Matters of the State Department of the United States of America, said in a recent statement that WNA insurgents were involved in the narcotics trade. The WNA insurgents kept a liaison group to deal with the NDF which was formed at Manerplaw. The explanations concern this group. I would like to explain a news item that appeared on the 9 April 1990 issue of the BANGKOK POST containing allegations by Colonel Sai Pao, central committee member of the WNA. [passage omitted]

In the news item, Col. Sai Pao said his allegations supported U.S. charges that Burmese authorities collude in narcotics trafficking with ethnic groups. The U.S. allegations against Myanmar were aired by the VOA in its Burmese program at 1200 on 10 March 1990. [passage omitted] It will be seen that the U.S. has admitted that not all of the information received and mentioned in its allegations had a relevant source. You will know whether there is any validity in the allegations made by WNA insurgent Sai Pao based on the irrelevant U.S. allegations.

Similarly, you will hear allegations against our country concerning narcotics. The BBC broadcast this morning included a news item on the British Home Secretary Mr. David Waddington, meeting separately with the Myanmar delegation that attended the recently concluded International Conference on Narcotic Drugs Supression in London. At that meeting, the Myanmar delegation denied Mr. Waddington's allegations that Myanmar Government officials and drug producers have reached an understanding on matters relating to next month's elections. We do not know on what grounds the allegations were made. We would like to tell you that instead of making groundless allegations, one should write and inform us of the name of any person, place, and time on matters relating to illegal drugs traders or inform our government through the government of the country concerned. Only then can we make the necessary verification and take the appropriate action.

Continuing the information committee's explanation on matters concerning Karenni insurgents, letters were sent to Senior General Saw Maung and to the chairman of the Multiparty Democratic General Elections Commission. [passage omitted] Next, the information committee answered questions from journalists. [passage omitted] The news conference ended at 1425.

Japanese Group To Undertake Public Projects

OW1304135590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 13 May 90

[Text] Yangon, April 13 KYODO—The Myanmar [Burmese] Government and the Dai-ichi group of Japan have formed a joint venture to undertake public projects, including airport contruction, a senior government official said Friday. Myanmar's [Burma's] Planning, Finance, and Trade Minister Abel told a press conference that he signed a contract on the establishment of the Myanmar Concord Development Organization (MCDO) with Bernard H. Choi of the Japanese group in Yangon [Rangoon] on Wednesday. MCDO will undertake 14 billion dollars worth of projects, including construction of new international airports in Yangon and Mandalay, an international trade center, and development projects in the capital. The projects will be implemented over a period of 10 to 15 years, Abel said.

PRC Radio, Film, TV Group Continues Visit

Meets Information Minister

BK1304161290 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Mr. Ma Qingxiong, vice minister for PRC radio, film, and television, and his delegation currently on a visit to Myanmar accompanied by Chinese Ambassador Cheng Ruisheng called on Lieutenant General Sein Aung, acting minister for Information and Culture, at the office of the culture minister, Ministry of Culture in Pansodan Road at 0900 this morning. Also present at the ceremony were Brigadier General Myo Thant, director of communication, Ministry of Defense; Lieutenant Colonel Tin Htoo of the Ministry of Information; and directors general and managing directors from departments and enterprises under the Ministry of Information. After the meeting, the information and culture minister sprinkled water on the visiting vice minister and delegation with a rose apple branch in keeping with the tradition practiced at the beginning of the Traditional Burmese Thingyan Festival [Water Festival].

Visits Enterprises

BK1404050690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] The visiting PRC delegation headed by Mr. Ma Qingxiong, vice minister for radio, film, and television, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Tin Htoo of the Ministry of Information visited the motion picture enterprise on Shwe Thaung Gyar Road at 0930 this morning and was welcomed by managing director U Tin Htay and responsible personnel. After the welcoming speech by the managing director, director of production U Win Myint explained the film developing and printing processes; the delegation was entertained with a Burmese movie. In the afternoon, Vice Minister Ma Qingxiong and delegation went on an excursion along the Yangon [Rangoon] River by special boat.

At 1530, the delegation accompanied by PRC Ambassador Cheng Ruisheng visited the office of the managing director of the news and periodicals enterprise and held discussions on bilateral information matters with U Kyaw Sunn, leader of the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; Colonel Aung Htay, deputy leader; U Soe Nyunt, managing director of news and periodicals enterprise; and members of the Information Committee Lt. Col. Ye Htut and U Aung Kyi Tun. Also present at the meeting were directors and chief editors from the news and periodicals enterprise.

Departs 17 Apr

BK1704143490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] A PRC delegation headed by Mr. Ma Qingxiong, vice minister for radio, film, and television, which was visiting Myanmar [Burma], left Yangon [Rangoon] by air this afternoon. The delegation was seen off at the Yangon airport by Lieutenant Colonel Tin Htoo of the Ministry of Information and Culture; Lt. Col. Than Htut, director general of the Information and Broadcasting Department; responsible officials; and Ambassador Cheng Ruisheng and staff members of the PRC Embassy in Yangon.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Delivers Traditional New Year Message

BK1604103390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Apr 90

[New Year message from Cambodian President Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk; place, date not given—recorded]

[Text] I, Norodom Sihanouk, samdech euv, have the great honor of sending this message, which is not prepared in writing in accordance with my habit of being straightforward and speaking my mind. I believe that all of you, including the beloved clergy, are part of the same family, the great Cambodian family. Thus, in my view, it is more cordial if we communicate with one another without preparing anything in advance because we have to speak from our hearts without diplomacy or propaganda whenever we communicate through the radio.

Thus, through our Cambodian radio and through videos shown in the liberated zones in Cambodia, I, samdech euv, on this auspicious day of our Cambodian New Year, the Year of the Horse B.E. [Buddhist Era] 2533, I pray to the [Buddhist] Triple Jewel, the angels who look after the Cambodian state, the gods who are going to take care of this new year, and also to our previous kings and queens to ask them to protect and look after all the children and compatriots in our motherland and abroad. May our great family, all 7 million members, enjoy the five Buddhist blessings of longevity, good social standing, happiness, energy, and wisdom. May you enjoy happiness in the not too distant future. May peace return to our country which has encountered only suffering since the Lon Nol clique staged a coup on 18 March 1970.

To this day, our country, nation, people, and my beloved children and compatriots and my own family have only known unending war, hardship, and disgrace. For this reason, on the first day of the Year of the Horse, B.E. 2533, I would like to inform all 7 million compatriots that I, Norodom Sihanouk, samdech euv, never want war for the nation. In the time of the Kingdom of Cambodia with samdech euv as head of state, I maintained and defended you, inside and outside the country, and braved obstacles to give our motherland full independence with territorial integrity. Our entire nation was peaceful and united. Our Buddhism flourished along with Islam, Christianity, the faith of the Khmer Leu [ethnic minorities in northeastern Cambodia], and other faiths. Everyone enjoyed freedom and lived peacefully. Our country was constantly progressing in national construction under our national building movement, the Sangkom Reas Niyom movement. However, due to our bad fate, the Lon Nol clique staged a coup; since then we have known only unending hardship and war.

We should end the war now. We should not wait until the year 1991 of the Christian era. We should not wait until next year. This year, the four parties, namely the parties of samdech euv, Son Sann, Khieu Samphan's Khmer Rouge, and Hun Sen's Cambodian Vietminh and pro-Vietnamese party, should awaken and become fellow Cambodians. We should not serve foreigners' interests. There are some foreigners who want us to be split, such as the Vietnamese and the Soviets. The Vietnamese did not come to save us from the grip of the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge but to exterminate our Cambodian race. They will let Cambodians fight until the Cambodian race is exterminated so they can annex our territory.

There are hundreds and thousands of districts and villages that have become Vietnamese districts and villages. The Vietnamese have modified the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. With the collaboration of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin-Chea Sim clique, the Vietnamese have modified the border and annexed Cambodian islands and territory. They have annexed hundreds and thousands of villages from Kampot to Kratie Provinces. Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, and Mondolkiri Provinces are also considered Vietnamese provinces. Canals have been dug in Kampot, through Takeo, Kandal, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng, to Kratie. These are new canals of the Vietnamese who consider them the new border between Cambodia and the SRV. These canals are many kilometers inside our territory. In Svay Rieng for example, localities, districts, and villages, such as Parrot Peak and Chantrea, have become Vietnamese territory, just like Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory in southern Vietnam] which was annexed from Cambodia in the last century. There are many Vietnamese living in Stung Treng and Kratie. Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri are also occupied by Vietnamese. These two provinces of our Khmer Leu compatriots have now been annexed and are being administered by the Vietnamese.

Throughout Cambodia, there are over a million Vietnamese who have plundered our territory, natural resources, and cultural heritage, including the Angkor temple. All these have been plundered because the Hun Sen regime, which excessively loves power, has sold the country and its resources to Vietnam. The Vietnamese are going to annex this upper Cambodia of ours like they did our beloved Kampuchea Kraom, which has now become a Vietnamese province. Kampuchea Kraom is now called south Vietnam. This is the result of the betrayal of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin-Chea Sim clique which has served Vietnam and Vietnamese colonialism since the Vietnamese committed aggression against our country in 1978. This clique has no plan to change this policy of selling the nation to Vietnam. Hun Sen does not like the fact that I tell this truth to all compatriots. Hun Sen and his clique and party, the Leninist-Marxist-Ho Chi Minh communist party and new Khmer Vietminh party, have slandered and damaged my prestige all over the world. Some foreigners, particularly the French, have sided with this clique. They have written articles in newspapers and have broadcast over radio and television defaming and vilifying me like the Lon Nol-Khmer Republic group did from 1970 to 1975. These attacks are aimed at sinking me to prevent me from serving the nation in the national and international arena.

Despite all this, I do not take offense. Hun Sen recently insulted me, calling me a great criminal [preceding word in French] and a firsthand criminal [preceding two words in English]. He has made me into another Pol Pot, and I have never colluded with Pol Pot who massacred my children and imprisoned me. Hun Sen said I want to take revenge. What revenge? What have Hun Sen and Vietnam done to Sihanouk to deserve his revenge? Sihanouk only defends the nation and fights for national independence and territorial integrity. Under French colonialism, Sihanouk also conducted a royal crusade to demand from France Cambodia's 100 percent independence and territorial integrity. When U.S. imperialism committed aggression against Cambodia to assist the traitorous Lon Nol clique, Sihanouk also fought against the Americans. At that time, Hun Sen and his wife were part of the front headed by Sihanouk to fight the U.S. imperialists. All of us, the Khmer Rouge, Hun Sen and his wife, and Sihanouk fought against the U.S. imperialists. Later on, Vietnam came into my country.

As Vietnam and Hun Sen have reminded people, Samdech Sihanouk and his wife Monique would have been killed by the Khmer Rouge had Vietnam not come to the rescue. This is true. I have never denied the fact that Vietnam came to my rescue. I will never forget this. If Vietnam had not come, I would have been dead; I would not have survived. Pol Pot would have killed me. I realize this. So, how can I collaborate with and love the Khmer Rouge? How can I take revenge against Hun Sen and Vietnam considering that Hun Sen was part of the front I set up from Beijing on 23 March 1970? Immediately after my declaration, Hun Sen and his wife joined the front. Hun Sen and his wife have often reminded me of this. As for Vietnam, we used to be friends. I have survived thanks to Vietnam. So, why should I take revenge against Hun Sen and Vietnam? Furthermore, when Hun Sen took power, he did not seize it from me. Lon Nol seized power from me; he betrayed me. The Pol Pot group has never wanted to topple me; it wanted to keep me as head of state. However, it massacred many of my children who were nationalists and who served the front along with the Khmer Rouge and Hun Sen. Later on, Hun Sen seized power from Pol Pot and not from Sihanouk, who lost it to Lon Nol on 18 March 1970. Sihanouk has had no power since then.

Why does Hun Sen accuse me of wanting to take revenge; why does he say that all I think about is taking revenge? Revenge against who? I did not take revenge against anyone when I fought against France. I struggled against and negotiated with French colonialism only to demand independence and territorial integrity for the nation. I fought against U.S. imperialism only for national independence and territorial integrity of our Cambodian nation. I am not fighting against Vietnam and Hun Sen because I hate them. I must continue to fight even though I have only a small army, the ANS [Sihanoukist National Army]. I do not force the ANS to fight; it volunteers to fight. It does not hate Hun Sen and Vietnam, but it has to fight to restore independence and territorial integrity to the nation. Vietnam has plundered and annexed two-thirds of our islands territory. We have to demand its return. We do not demand the return of Kampuchea Kraom; we demand the return of present Cambodia, a large slice of which has been annexed by Vietnam. We do not accept this. We cannot accept Vietnam's control over Cambodian territory, saying that this territory is under Vietnamese rule and is a Vietnamese colony. We cannot accept this. We want peace for the nation, but with national independence and territorial integrity.

The present Hun Sen regime is very corrupt and unjust. This is why common, ordinary people are becoming increasingly angry. Soldiers are currently angry with their officers and with the wealthy; they are very poor and have to defend this corrupt regime. The soldiers of the Lon Nol era were in a similar situation. The greatly corrupt Lon Nol regime was defeated because there was no support from the common people who form the majority of our nation. The wealthy people were the minority; they were very mean. They only amassed wealth for their own families. The majority was the common people, our compatriots, who are the genuine masters of the land. They have gotten no respect since the Lon Nol era, the era of the Khmer Republic [preceding two words in French]. This is why ordinary people and soldiers rejected the Lon Nol and Hun Sen regimes. The Lon Nol regime survived for five years through aid from the United States, a superpower. Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon also provided assistance. Now the Hanoi Vietnamese are assisting Hun Sen; the Soviet Union has replaced the United States and is assisting Hun Sen. Therefore, the Hun Sen regime does not rely on itself; it survives only through Soviet and Vietnamese aid.

There are currently over 40,000 Vietnamese troops fighting against us in the liberated zones. They are fiercely fighting against us. This war cannot end because Vietnam has refused to restore independence and territorial integrity to Cambodia. Only when Vietnam does this will we be satisfied and will the war end. However, despite this Vietnamese obstacle, I, Sihanouk, samdech euv, remain flexible. Hun Sen has accused me of wanting power. It is Hun Sen himself who wants power; he has amassed great wealth and is still not satisfied. The Lon Nol group [words indistinct] until the Khmer Rouge entered Phnom Penh and ended everything. Now Phnom Penh is probably waiting for the Khmer Rouge to come and end everything.

According to Sihanouk's plan dated 9 April this year—I have forwarded this new plan to the nation and to all four Cambodian parties—I proposed that we make many concessions to Hun Sen as long as he is satisfied so the war ends and Vietnam leaves our country. We should play Hun Sen's game. Whatever Hun Sen wants I will give him. The Khmer Rouge and Son Sann still do not agree. I, Sihanouk, and my party and army, are willing to solve the problem politically and peacefully, and we have made many concessions.

For example, Hun Sen has demanded that the two governments be preserved. I agreed with him. Dealing with elections, Hun Sen advocates the establishment of a supreme national council symbolizing Cambodia's sovereignty, comprising the samdech's side—which consists of three parties—and the Hun Sen side, which has only one party. Each side will have five representatives. Although this is very unjust, my party agrees with Hun Sen as long as we get peace for the people and the clergy. Hun Sen advocates five representatives from each side. I asked for six. There should be six representatives from my tripartite side and six from the single-party Hun Sen side in this supreme national council. I asked for six, not five, so there would be two from each party on the tripartite Sihanouk side. Five is a difficult number to manage. Hun Sen should add an extra representative to his side.

Hun Sen and Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, proposed a cease-fire with the various troops remaining where they are. The Khmer Rouge proposed the disarming of all forces, but Hun Sen refused. Instead, he goes along with His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan's idea of a cease-fire and a standstill [preceding four words in English]. I agreed to a cease-fire and a standstill, meaning the immediate end of fighting with all troops remaining where they are. I also agreed to letting the United Nations oversee all this. I agreed to all Hun Sen's demands.

However, there are a few things I would like to add. Once peace has returned, the United Nations should ensure that Vietnamese troops hidden in Cambodia return to Vietnam. I do not want this done immediately, only once peace has been restored. Over a million Vietnamese nationals who have illegally plundered Cambodian territory should also return to Vietnam and leave Cambodian land and villages to Cambodians, be they Buddhist, Muslim, or Khmer Leu. These villages should be returned to Cambodians, and the Vietnamese should leave peacefully. The United Nations and the International Red Cross are requested to oversee this and also to prevent weapons and ammunition from being hidden—the Khmer Rouge are doing this to intimidate others. If arms caches are found, they should be seized to prevent any threats to the security of our people. Finally, the United Nations is requested to check whether the Cambodian maritime and land borders have been modified or not.

Vietnam and Hun Sen keep saying I am slandering them. I have ordered my own troops to carry out a careful investigation. Agents have been sent out to get sufficient evidence and to take pictures. I have presented all this to international newspapers and diplomats of some friendly countries, nearly 80 of them. They clearly realized that Vietnam has annexed Cambodian territory. Therefore, once peace has returned, the United Nations is requested to check into this to ensure the Cambodian borders are returned to the way they were before the coup by Lon Nol, who sold the country to U.S. imperialism. Cambodia's maritime and land borders should be exactly the way they are represented on legal international maps, which were solemnly recognized internationally up to 1969, that is until 18 March 1970, the day of the Lon Nol coup. This is all I ask.

As for other matters on which Hun Sen disagreed, we can discuss them as long as Hun Sen is happy and agrees to stop fighting. However, there is a serious conflict between the Khmer Rouge and Hun Sen. From the Sihanouk side, the Sihanouk party, called FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], and the Sihanoukist National Army agree with this. We will go along with whatever the other three parties agree to, as long as our people and nation enjoy peace and happiness and as long as our Cambodia enjoys independence with territorial integrity the way it did in the samdech euv era from 1950 to 1960 and from 1960 to 17 March 1970, a day before Lon Nol's coup. All we ask is to get back what we had in the Sangkom Reas Niyom era. Apart from this, the other three parties can solve the problem any way they want. They can decide if they want to have international forces to oversee things, if they want a UN administration, and if they want a provisional government; it is up to them. However, all of you, Hun Sen, Khieu Samphan, and Son Sann, should quickly get together to clearly solve this problem.

On my part, I have no objection to compromise. My side is ready to go along with the other three parties as long as peace is quickly restored to the Cambodian nation. I will agree with everything to achieve this. This is the greatest evidence that shows I am not only looking after the interests of myself and my party. I do not want power; I do not want to take revenge against anyone. I am struggling only for national independence and territorial integrity. I will not raise any objections. The other three personalities, Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, and Hun Sen, should solve the problem among themselves. I only ask for two things: first, 100 percent independence for Cambodia, and second, the restoration of Cambodia's maritime and land borders to the way they were in 1969. This is all. Apart from this, whatever regime they want to establish, please go ahead. This is for the information of the most revered clergy and beloved children: Please be informed that I have no desire to seize or hold power or take revenge against anyone. I do not have such a desire. I am struggling only for our nation's independence and territorial integrity.

On 9 April of this year I agreed to many of Hun Sen's demands. I have already made many concessions regardless of how unreasonable and unjust Hun Sen's demands were. There remain only a few points on the authority of the United Nations and the presence of UN troops. If Hun Sen objects to this, I will agree with him as long as Khieu Samphan and Son Sann also agree.

To sum up, I serve the cause of Cambodia's peace, justice, independence, and territorial integrity. I do this with utmost sincerity, and I want to have peace for the nation and the most revered and beloved clergy and people. In this message, I have outlined all of the important conditions for the information of our clergy and compatriots. I wanted them to know that samdech euv will absolutely not raise any obstacles; he has already agreed with many of Hun Sen's demands. It only remains for Hun Sen, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan to meet and decide what to do. Sihanouk and his party and army will follow what has been decided for the sake of peace and progress of our Cambodia. This is my only sacred goal. I have never betrayed the nation. I have been loyal to the nation since my birth and will remain so until I die. I have been loyal to the nation, religion, and the throne. Now that we no longer have kings, I am loyal to the Cambodian motherland and the people of Cambodia [preceding four words in English]. I am 100 percent loyal. Thank you, clergy, children, and compatriots for attentively listening to my statement.

Long live independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia with its original territorial integrity!
Long live Buddhism!
Long live our Cambodian New Year!

Thank you. Clergy and compatriots, please help me work to quickly attain peace for the motherland and for you so we can unite and happily cooperate in building and developing our nation in accordance with the era. Thank you. The message of Norodom Sihanouk ends here.

VOK Says ANS Troops Control Varin District

BK1704060190 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Troops of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] have completely seized Varin District, which comprises five communes, and are fighting to take Angkor Chum District as well. ANS troops from the 6th and 3d Divisions attacked two communes under the control of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers and were in complete control on the morning of 15 April. Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops, backed by two tanks, retreated from Bak Dai and Russei Thom communes to Angkor Chum District. The report also says the ANS will soon attack Angkor Chum District. The five communes in Varin District seized by ANS troops are Lvea Krang, Kouk Kandal, Varin, Prasat Bak Dai, and Russei Thom.

Khmer General Notes Plan To Retake Svay Chek

BK1604012790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Apr 90 p 7

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Resistance forces are planning to retake Svay Chek next month, a commander of the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF) said yesterday. Gen [General] Pan Thai said his forces were advancing towards Thmar Puok and Banteay Chhmar, and their operations prompted Phnom Penh troops occupying the areas to retreat to Svay Chek. The KPNLAF aimed to capture Svay Chek next month, he said. The general said resistance guerrillas were suffering from an acute water shortage this dry season. But once they had sufficient water they would be able to perform "at their best," he said. The capture of Svay Chek would enable the KPNLAF to use it as a springboard for further advances into Sisophon and Phnum Srok, he said.

The general said his forces had received enough weapons and ammunition from "friendly countries". Besides supplies sent by foreign backers, the KPNLAF also had weapons, tanks and ammunition seized from Phnom Penh troops, he said. Meanwhile, it was claimed that a Vietnamese officer recently surrendered to the KPNLAF during a battle at Thmar Puok. The Vietnamese officer was identified as Capt [Captain] Nguyen Van Tin of the 106th Regiment. The officer reportedly told the KPNLAF some 1,300 Vietnamese troops were sent to Cambodia last December to supervise artillery units of the Phnom Penh army in Sisophon, Svay Chek and Phnum Srok.

Five Villages Reported 'Liberated' in Battambang

BK1404015090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] On 8 April, our national resistance forces launched a three-pronged attack against O Sralau township in Sangke District, Battambang Province. The first prong attacked O Sralau township; the second attacked two company positions defending O Sralau bridge; and the third attacked and cut the O Sralau bridge. After a 15-minute battle, we completely liberated these three places. We killed or wounded a number of enemy soldiers and destroyed a 48-meter bridge at O Sralau, two company positions, a rice mill, and a quantity of war materiel. We liberated five villages: O Sralau, Vat Chaeng, O Dambang, Prey Svay, and Reang Kesei.

Two SRV 'Experts' Reportedly Flee Battlefield

BK1504051590 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Following our Cambodian national resistance forces' liberation of four districts on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield—Thpong, Aoral, Phnum Sruoch, and Sangke Satop—on 5 April our forces continued to push further ahead and put pressure on strategic positions of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets in Kompong Speu Province north of National Route 4. Realizing this dangerous situation, two Vietnamese experts, who give commands and orders on fighting in this area, were worried and afraid of being killed. They pretended to be sick and then fled the battlefield to escape attacks by our Cambodian national resistance. [passage omitted]

VONADK Reports Four SRV Soldiers Shot

BK1604020090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] According to the commandos of the Cambodian national resistance forces in Phnom Penh, on 10 April, four Vietnamese aggressor troops plundered the property of our people near Kirirom Theater in Phnom Penh. These four Vietnamese soldiers were shot to death by our people and policemen in Phnom Penh. People in Phnom Penh are very angry with the ringleaders of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppet clique, who have allowed the Vietnamese aggressors to bully and rob our people at will. Our people in Phnom Penh have pledged to join hands with all national patriotic forces in carrying on their attack against the Vietnamese enemies in order to protect their property and lives.

'Vietnamese Command Post' Reportedly Surrounded

BK1304022490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] After totally liberating Prasat Balang District [in Kompong Thom Province] on 7 April, our Cambodian national resistance forces charged forward. On 8 April, our Cambodian national resistance forces surrounded a Vietnamese command post in Stoung District seat in which two Vietnamese commanders from north Vietnam were stationed. These Vietnamese commanders became very worried about this critical situation. They ordered the forces from the Vietnamese Independent Regiment Ngor-51, Vietnamese troops in Cambodian soldiers' uniforms, and puppet soldiers from the Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, and Siem Reap provincial units, who fled from Prasat Balang to take refuge in Stoung District, to go out to fight. However, these Vietnamese and puppet soldiers dared not come out to resist our Cambodian national resistance forces. Some of them tried to avoid being seen by their commanders. Many others pretended to be ill and fled to take refuge in the hospital in Stoung District. This Vietnamese command post in Stoung District seat is a branch of the main headquarters of the Vietnamese enemies in Kompong Thom town under the command of a Vietnamese regional commander from north Vietnam named (Ba Bang).

Regiment Said 'Smashed'

BK1504051090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Following our Cambodian national resistance forces' attack and liberation of the new district named Prasat Balang on 7 April, at 0530 on 12 April our forces pursued Vietnam's Ngor-51 independent regiment and the provincial forces of Kompong Thom and Preah Vihear, who survived the attack against Prasat Balang District and have taken refuge in Stoung, and also the police force that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors recently dispatched to Stoung. In the battle, our Cambodian national resistance forces killed troops and basically smashed Vietnam's Ngor-51 independent regiment, the provincial forces of Kompong Thom and Preah Vihear, and the police force stationed in Stoung. [passage omitted]

VODK on SRV Effort to Retake Prasat Balang

BK1404011090 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] On 8 April, the Vietnamese enemy and puppets gathered two regiments of their forces from various places and moved them from Kompong Thom to Preah Damrei Village in an attempt to retake a new district called Prasat Balang. Only two nights after their arrival, these troops were attacked and routed by our national resistance forces in cooperation with the Sihanoukist National Army and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front Army. We killed 46 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot, including two battalion officers, three company officers, and two section leaders, and wounded 53 others. We also took 18 prisoners, including a battalion officer. We seized 56 assorted weapons, including 37 AK's, three 80-mm mortars, three CETME rifles, two RPD's, five B-40's and B-41's, three AR-15's, three pistols, three ICOM field radios, a (superstar) field radio, and a quantity of various types of ammunition and other war materiel.

Battle Activity Reported for Week Ending 7 Apr

BK1604050790 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Apr—For the week ending 7 April, the Cambodian opposition factions fired thousands of artillery shells on several border regions adjacent to Thailand, especially on the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Preah Vihear.

On 2 April, Svay Chek Township was hit by 2,000 shells. On the same day, 51 artillery rounds landed on Phnum Kop, killing three persons, wounding 12, destroying 21 cattle, and damaging two houses.

During the same period, the people's Armed Forces of Cambodia successively launched sweeping operations against the enemy, putting 173 soldiers out of action. They killed 112 soldiers, captured 33, forced 28 to surrender, and seized 75 weapons, 35 metric tons of ammunition, and other war materiel.

Phnom Penh Marks 17 April Victory Over U.S.

BK1604073590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Station editorial: "Always Hold Aloft the 17 April Spirit"]

[Text] This year, we celebrate the 15th anniversary of our victory over the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys with great joy. Fifteen years ago on 17 April 1975, our army and people completely smashed the neocolonialist yoke of the U.S. imperialists, ending oppression and exploitation by old and new colonialists and feudal-capitalists, and opened a new page of historic victory for Cambodia and Cambodians. However, the victory that should have enabled Cambodians to rebuild their country—i.e. to repair the bad consequences of the U.S. imperialists' war and to build and make our beautiful Land of Angkor prosperous and plentiful—was plundered by the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. These are traitors of the nation and people who seized the people's state power, massacred over 3 million Cambodians, destroyed all national establishments, and threw the Cambodian motherland into an abyss of death.

In the face of this dangerous situation, cadres, party members, and survivors of the massacre, closely united under the victorious banner of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, currently the Kampuchean United Front for National Defense and Construction, with the assistance of Vietnamese volunteer troops, toppled the Democratic Kampuchean regime on 7 January 1979. A new, decent regime was established, that is the State of Cambodia. Despite their defeats, with the support and assistance of a number of international reactionary forces, the Pol Pot remnants have been sabotaging our people's peaceful life. So, while firmly adhering to the 17 April spirit in our ideology and understanding our country's situation and its requirements in this new historic time, the entire party, Armed Forces and people should be vigilant, muster all physical, moral, and intellectual strength, be ready to defeat all enemy maneuvers and activities, and carry out all tasks to accomplish the resolutions of the second national congress of party cadres.

In this period, it is imperative to encourage attacks against the enemies, persuade misled persons to return to their families and national society, and prepare conditions for rainy-season production. For this reason, all of us should enhance the sense of mastery and responsibility for the destinies of the motherland and people, be united in views and activities, stand firm, and resolutely strive to overcome all difficulties. At the same time, we should enhance solidarity with friends near and far and all progressive countries across the world and strive to seize more victories.

UNDP Technical Team Concludes Mission 13 Apr

BK1704124490 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1102 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 April (SPK)—The technical team of the United Nations Development Program [UNDP] led by Winston Pratley left Phnom Penh Friday [13 April] at the completion of its two-week mission in Cambodia.

The delegation held on 12 April a meeting with the Cambodian coordination commission headed by Hor Nam Hong.

The UN officials pointed out efforts by cadres and Cambodians in restoring the communications and telecommunications networks in the country.

The officials thanked the authorities at all levels for the facilities given to them in the implementation of their mission in Cambodia.

The delegation reaffirmed that it would, shortly after its arrival, present a report on the construction in order to enable the UNDP to participate in a political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

In his reply, Hor Nam Hong thanked the UN mission for its active contribution to the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

After briefing on the efforts and the feasibility of the State of Cambodia in national reconstruction, Hor Nam Hong said obstacles in developing Cambodia stemmed from, on the one hand, the enemy's sabotage activities aimed at both military and civilian objectives and, on the other, the lack of funds and technology.

During its stay, the UN delegation visited various places, such as the airports in Kratie, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom Provinces and Sisophon [District], the Kompong Som seaport, and the railroad and water transport systems to examine the communications and telecommunications networks there.

Chea Sim Visits War Invalids in Kandal Province

BK1404084190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] On 11 April, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, visited and distributed many gifts including food to disabled combatants recuperating at the 317 Vocational Center for War Invalids in Kien Svay, Kandal Province. Also visiting were Comrade Sim Ka, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission and comrade ministers, deputy ministers, and many cadres representing central ministries and departments.

Speaking to invalids, Comrade Chea Sim wished them all the best and expressed the gratitude and great admiration of the party, state, and Cambodian people for the heroism of all comrade war invalids. This is evidence of patriotism for all Cambodian children. Comrade Chea Sim also denounced the other Cambodian side for finding means to create conditions for the return of the Pol Pot group in Cambodia through a political solution as well as military means. The comrade stressed this will continue as long as the goodwilled proposal of the State of Cambodia's Government is opposed by the other side and by reactionary forces in and outside the region. Comrade Chea Sim called on administrative cadres here to raise their capability to look after and provide vocational training to war invalids for the benefit of society and the nation. He also called on all war invalids to appropriately maintain their dignity in society worthy of their heroism and sacrifice for the motherland. On this occasion Comrade Chea Sim directly handed over gifts and talked to all war invalids at their living quarters in the center.

Phnom Penh New Year Visits, Greetings Continue

Leaders Visit Hospital

BK1504075590 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Apr (SPK)—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and Cambodian head of state, visited combatants receiving treatment at a military hospital in Phnom Penh City on the New Year.

On behalf of the party and government, the Cambodian leader congratulated the hospitalized combatants and wished them quick recovery. Heng Samrin highlighted the recent victories along the Cambodian-Thai border scored by the Cambodian people's Armed Forces, thus ensuring a peaceful life for the Cambodian people.

On the same day, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, also visited war invalids in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province.

Bou Thang Greets Laos

BK1504083590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] On the Lao-Cambodian traditional New Year in 1990, Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Army [CPA], sent a greetings message to Comrade Lieutenant General Osakan Thammatheva, chief of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army [LPA] [and deputy minister of national defense]. The message reads:

On the traditional New Year of our two countries, on behalf of cadres and combatants of the General Political Department of the CPA and in my own name, I would like to express great happiness and wish all the best to the comrade deputy minister and family good health, longevity, happiness, and success in every noble task in the future. Through the comrade deputy minister, I would like to wish cadres and combatants of the General Political Department of the fraternal LPA good health, energy, and success in carrying out all tasks assigned by the party and people. May the relations of friendship and special solidarity and cooperation between our two armies last forever!

Pol Saroeun Greets Laos

BK1604072390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] On the occasion of the traditional New Year of Cambodia and Laos, Comrade Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun, chief of the General Staff Department of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF], has sent a greetings message to Comrade Lt. Gen. Ai Souli-gnaseng, chief of the General Staff Department of the Lao People's Army [LPA]. The message noted:

On behalf of cadres and combatants of the CPAF General Staff Department and in my own name, I am very pleased to extend best wishes to you and your family. May you enjoy good health, long life, happiness, and successes in all noble tasks. Through you, I would like to extend best wishes to the LPA cadres and male and female combatants. May they enjoy good health, powerful strength, and great victories in all tasks assigned by the party and state. May the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two armies further strengthen and develop fruitfully.

Lao Cooperation Delegation Arrives for Visit

BK1404080890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] On the morning of 13 April, a delegation from the Lao Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, led by Comrade Phao Bounnaphon, Lao minister of trade and chairman of the Lao-Cambodian Cooperation Commission, arrived in Phnom Penh for an official friendship visit to Cambodia. Greeting the delegation at Pochentong airport were, among others, Comrade Tang Saroem, member of the party Central Committee and home and foreign trade minister; Comrade Thongsoukhoun Phounsavan, Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the State of Cambodia; and many leading cadres from the Ministries of Trade and Planning.

Heng Samrin Greets Bulgarian President Mladenov

BK1404082590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State, recently sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Petur Mladenov on his election to the presidency of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The message says in essence:

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Government, and the entire Cambodian people, and in my own name, I cordially greet and warmly congratulate you. I have closely followed the positive evolution of the situation in Bulgaria and would like to express the firm conviction that under your leadership in this noble role the fraternal Bulgarian people will solve all problems and score new and greater successes in building a glorious Bulgarian motherland. Please be assured I will do all I can to constantly strengthen and expand friendship and fraternity and all-around cordial cooperation between our two states and people, Cambodia and Bulgaria. I wish you good health, energy, and new and greater successes in your noble leadership.

Laos

Radio Features Lenin's 'New Economic Policy'

BK1404094890 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Feature: "The Lao People's Democratic Republic and Lenin's New Economic Policy"]

[Text] Lenin's new economic policy, or NEP, is the economic policy for the transition period from capitalism to socialism. It permits free trade practices with the condition that all key sectors must be totally under state control. NEP is designed to build a socialist economic foundation through marketing, trade, and rotation of capital funds. The permission to sell agricultural surplus in the markets has stimulated farmers to increase their production in terms of food supplies for the people in towns and raw materials for industry. Legal free trade will inevitably lead to the mobilization of capital. However, without free trade we cannot promote agriculture, expand state trade, or build up industries, all of which are foundations of socialism. Based on the incomplete lessons drawn from the implementation of Lenin's new economic policy in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] since the fourth congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the adoption of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Resolutions of the party Central Committee, our party has decided to do away with the bureaucratically centralized state financing mechanism and creatively apply Lenin's new economic policy in line with the actual conditions in the LPDR.

During the past several years we have adopted new concepts in all fields. For example, in the economic field we have applied marketing rules and endorsed legal free trade practices. We are still in the initial stages, and we lack experience. However, it takes time to put new concepts such as these into practice. Meanwhile, we have broadened our cooperation, for example in the economic area, with foreign countries in order to take advantage of financial and technical assistance. During the past decade, in particular in 1989, cooperation with foreign countries has been further expanded. Since this is a new task for us, we cannot avoid mistakes and shortcomings. Guided by the lessons drawn from the implementation of Lenin's new economic policy in the Soviet Union during the 1920's and from our own experiences, we can win new victories and successes to move ahead with firm steps.

Phoumi Vongvichit Chairs Front Meeting Closing

BK1404075690 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Excerpt] An enlarged ordinary meeting for 1989 of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] of six northern provinces closed with glorious success in Oudomsai Province on the afternoon of 8 April after three days of work. The closing ceremony was held under the chairmanship of Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, acting president of the republic, and chairman of the LFNC Central Committee. The meeting was attended by members of front committees of the six northern provinces—Oudomsai, Luang Prabang, Bokeo, Luang Namtha, Phong Saly, and Sayaboury—and more than 100 representatives of Buddhist monks and novices, personages, intellectuals, and people of various tribes. Chanpheng Phetmani, chairman of the LFNC committee of Oudomsai Province in charge of organizing the meeting, granted an interview to our national radio correspondent on the purpose and achievements of the meeting. [passage omitted]

Nousak Phoumsavan Greets GDR Counterpart

BK1304121690 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Vientiane, April 13 (KPL)—President of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] Nouhak Phoumsavan, on April 10 sent a telegram of congratulations to Dr. Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic on the occasion of the latter's election to the post. Having conveyed warm congratulations and best wishes to the German president, on behalf of the PSA [People's Supreme Assembly] and his own, the telegram wishes for a further consolidation and development of the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries in the interest of the peoples of the two countries.

Cooperation Delegation Leaves for Cambodia

BK1304121290 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Vientiane, April 13 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao-Cambodian Commission for Economic Scientific-Technical Cooperation headed by its chairman Mr. Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations leaves here today for Phnom Penh to attend its seventh session.

While there, the Lao delegation will sign a protocol on goods exchange and clearing between Laos and Cambodia for 1990.

According to the protocol, Laos will export to Cambodia coffee, plywood, medicines and vaccines for human and animals. In return, Cambodia will export to Laos rubber, tyres, agricultural produce and others.

Philippines

Aquino Emphasizes Nature of May Bases Talks

HK1704054990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 Apr 90 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Aquino made it clear herself yesterday that the talks next month on the fate of the American bases here would be simply exploratory and therefore might or might not lend to any actual negotiations for a new bases treaty.

"We have said that the talks, which will start on May 14, are exploratory talks, which may or may not lead to formal negotiations with regard to the bases agreement," Mrs. Aquino said in reply to a question at her weekly press conference.

The President statement was meant to correct once and for all The United States impression, much repeated publicly, that the talks would be the negotiations proper.

Before that, the Philippine Government had left the issue for minor officials to deal with, an arrangement that aroused doubts about the real position of the highest leadership.

Asked why U.S. officials who visit the country always leave optimistic that the U.S. will be allowed to keep their bases here, Mrs. Aquino said, "Well, I think that is but natural. It would not look good if they come here and say there is not hope for the bases precisely this is why they are asking for these talks." [sentence as published]

She also said it was the "prerogative" of the Bush administration to appoint Richard Armitage, former U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international affairs, as the chief U.S. negotiator in the talks.

On the same manner, Mrs. Aquino said, she has the "right" to appoint whoever she believes will best serve the Philippine interest. The President earlier appointed Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus as the head of the Philippine panel in the coming talks. But Presidential Spokesman Adolf Azcuna said that the Government might appoint another negotiator if it decides to enter into formal negotiations that would extend the stay of the U.S. bases here.

Mrs. Aquino also said that right now, the bases issue does not seem to be of great interest to the Filipinos, especially villagers, who prefer to discuss gut issues like livelihood opportunities. "When I go out into the countryside, very rarely am I approached by any Filipino with regard to the bases issues. More often than not, what the people in the countryside talk to me about is the matter of developments in the countryside," Mrs. Aquino said.

However she explained that issues often gain national importance "when there is a lot of information given on the matter and also when the matter to be decided upon or the date is approaching."

As such, she predicted "there will be a lot of interest" the bases issues when the talks begin on May.

Enrile Questions U.S. Negotiator's Credentials

HK1704055190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 17 Apr 90 p 7

[Text] Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday urged the government to make public the credentials of Richard Armitage, the U.S. chief negotiator in the bases exploratory talks, even as he questioned Armitage's power to negotiate a treaty on an official basis.

The senator also deplored the lack of protocol in matching a high Philippine official with a mere U.S. civilian in the sensitive negotiations.

In a talk before the Rotary Club of Quezon City, Enrile warned that the country may not be able to get a good deal from the bases talks because of the discrepancy in the ranks and status of the two negotiators.

Raul Manglapus, head of the Philippine panel, occupies a very high rank in the Cabinet as secretary of foreign affairs, while former U.S. Asst. Secretary of Defense Armitage is now "an ordinary citizen" being tapped to do the job for his government, Enrile said.

Armitage was chosen as U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt's replacement in the forthcoming talks when the envoy begged off, reportedly because of his busy schedule and heavy work load.

"The replacement of Platt is a civilian who may be negotiating with the Republic of the Philippines on what we call *ad referendum* basis, meaning he cannot commit the U.S. because he will have to go back to his President all the time whenever sensitive matters are discussed," Enrile claimed.

He added that unlike the Philippine panel, the U.S. has the advantage of knowing this early the country's position on the issue because whatever Manglapus says may be considered a commitment.

Enrile disclosed that during his time, the chief U.S. negotiator on the bases was Ambassador William Sullivan, who was later replaced by Ambassador Richard Murphy.

"I suppose it could have been better if Platt will continue as negotiator," Enrile said. "At least we told the world we don't downgrade the position of our officials in the Philippines," he added.

Enrile also advised the government to conduct the talks "quietly" if it does not want to extend the bases agreement beyond its Sept. 16, 1991 expiration date.

Further on YOU's Threat to 'British Mercenaries'

Details of Letter Reported

HK1404020390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] The Young Officers Union, or YOU, accused the government of employing some British mercenaries to train certain members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The organization, which was allegedly involved in the previous coup, threatened to take violent action against the mercenaries if they are not immediately summoned home by the British Government.

In a letter sent to the British Embassy in Manila, the YOU claimed that it is monitoring the activities of the mercenaries. The letter bore the signature of Captain Carlos Maglalang, alleged YOU spokesman. However, the name is believed to be an alias only.

The letter claimed that the British mercenaries are being paid by the Aquino government with taxpayers' money in order to train its Yellow Army. Maglalang added that the mercenaries took an active part in military exercises, including a mock counterassault at Malacanang, Congress, and the Ninoy Aquino International Airport this Wednesday and Thursday, in order to keep the Aquino government in power.

Aquino Denies Employing Mercenaries

HK1604133090 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Malacanang today belied allegations that the military is employing foreign mercenaries to train soldiers. The Young Officers Union had alleged that the government uses British mercenaries to train soldiers on tactics against threats of violence by rebels. President Aquino has sent a group to train the Presidential Security Group [PSG], but she emphasized the training is free of charge and does not come from funds of the government.

[Begin Aquino recording] I wish to state here that there are no British mercenaries here in our country training the members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. However, there is a team of British military engaged in training the PSG on military activities, and this was done at no cost of the Philippine Government. It is the British Government that was extending this assistance to us at no cost to the Philippines. This is just part of their assistance program to us and it is only the PSG that is [words indistinct] this military training. [end recording]

Editorial Welcomes British Experts

HK1704055390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 17 Apr 90 p 4

[Editorial: "British Experts Help Train PSG? Okay Lang (It Is Okay)!"]

[Text] At least President Aquino was honest enough to say that, yes, British military experts are helping train members of the Presidential Security Group [PSG]. How we wish her spokesmen were just as candid when earlier they denied charges that British "mercenaries" were training elements of the "Yellow Army."

Palace apologists should cut all that quibbling. These trainers are not mercenaries all right, but it is a fact that they are foreign military advisors. They are not training the "Yellow Army" because there is no such unit, but it is true that these British experts are training the President's security men.

President Aquino said yesterday that "there is a team of British military engaged in training the PSG on military activities and this was done at the request of the government." She added that "it is the British government that is extending this assistance to us at no cost to the Philippines. This is just part of their assistance program to us."

The truth can be, and should be, laid out before the people as simply and as transparently as that. Malacanang's earlier splitting hairs over the British trainers not being "mercenaries" and the nonexistence of the "Yellow Army" was unfortunate and unnecessary.

Quibbling was unnecessary because there was no need to hide the truth. If the presidential guards are learning improved ways of doing their job of securing the President, we are happy to learn about it. There was no need to throw a smokescreen.

What should prove embarrassing is if we bring in these experts and learn nothing from them—which happens in some projects whose foreign funding/loans come with alien consultants tied to them. There are even Peace Corps types of assistance where supposed experts just come here to get a tan and paid vacation and who learn more from counterpart Filipino experts than the natives from them.

If these British trainers share their expertise with Filipino soldiers at no cost to our government, we should be glad about it. Why hide it? Why object to learning better ways of doing things?

Is this not meddling in domestic affairs? We do not think so. These British soldiers do not dictate or influence policy. They are not teaching Filipino soldiers how to torture or kill Filipinos. Nor are they programmed to set us against one another. The techniques they impart are for handling armed assaults and maneuvers of whatever kind from whatever source—not necessarily Filipino.

With several bloody coup attempts as background and the seemingly endless preparations of misguided elements for another violent grab at the seat of state power, it would be the height of negligence or naivete if President Aquino did nothing to keep her security men in tip-top state of readiness.

Everything considered, the solicited British assistance in training and preparing the men securing the President is welcome.

Aquino, Congressional Leaders To Discuss Powers

HK1604132890 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] President Aquino will be meeting with both leaders of Congress shortly to discuss matters concerning her emergency powers. Tanny Rodriguez reports:

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] This was announced by President Aquino during her weekly press conference in Malacanang today. The president said she will meet with leaders of Congress together with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa to assess the present situation [word indistinct] in the country and from there decide whether there is still a need to continue such powers until June 8 or even possibly extend it.

[Aquino] Well, according to the law, these emergency powers are good until June 8. So before that time, and once Congress resumes sessions, then I would like to meet with the leadership of both houses and together with the secretary of national defense and the chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines... [end recording]

Aquino Warns Media About Rebel Propaganda

HK1604103790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Apr 90

[By Dick Sinchiongco of Mobile Unit No. 6—italicized portions in English]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has again warned broadcast media against airing propaganda by rebel soldiers. She made the statement after THE MANILA TIMES published an interview with fugitive ex-colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan who continues to threaten the government. The president directed Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III to study the guidelines which the government will implement. In her weekly news conference, the president said:

[Begin Aquino recording] *In the matter of print media, it is only after the article has been published when [changes thought] well complaints or maybe restrictions can be talked about. But anyway, this matter will be studied and we will be getting the press secretary to inform the media about guidelines insofar as printing stories about the rebel leaders are concerned.* [end recording]

Regarding Honasan's statement, Mrs. Aquino reiterated that the rebel leader is saying nothing new.

[Begin Aquino recording] *Yes, in the meantime, though I'm more inclined to just ignore this. As I said, it isn't anything new that he is saying, and certainly the Filipino people have heard, you know, his threat for a long time now.* [end recording]

It will be recalled that under the prevailing state of national emergency, airing of rebel soldiers' propaganda is banned.

De Villa on Holy Week Coup Attempt, Honasan

HK1604102090 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Apr 90

[By Eloi Aquino of Mobile Unit No. 12—italicized portion in English]

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines General Renato de Villa confirmed that there was an attempted coup against the current administration during the Holy Week, but it was aborted by the military. In an interview by defense reporters, De Villa said that although they knew it was not a real coup, they are aware of the intentions of the RAM-SFP [Reform the Armed Forces of the Philippines Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People]. The military continues to be fully prepared to face any situation.

In a reaction to the interview with former lieutenant colonel Gringo Honasan which was published in THE MANILA TIMES, De Villa said there is nothing new in Honasan's press releases and it is normal for a person like him to issue such statements.

[Begin De Villa recording] *As best as we knew it, they did have some intentions to not necessary do [words indistinct] to do something during this period. But we will never know really. I suppose we will never know until we round up all of them and get a verification from each one of them.*

On what Gringo said is really very characteristic of him, mostly from the ego. As I said there is really nothing new on what he said. It's the same story all over again. And we know what their capabilities are and what their intentions are. But as we have said much earlier last week, we are fully prepared to deal with them, to cope with whatever situation they may create insofar as our peace and order and tranquility is concerened. [end recording]

Ramos Says Amnesty for Rebels Not Assured

HK1604134090 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said the government cannot promise amnesty for rebel soldier officials involved in the December coup attempt who are still on the run. He said that the government can only assure due process of law for the arrested renegade soldiers and those who will surrender. Ramos made the statement before the fact-finding commission tasked to investigate the past coup attempt. He reacted to former colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan's statement saying that the majority of them are not planning to surrender. The defense secretary stressed that the government is open-minded about surrendering rebel soldiers, but they should not demand conditions and should accept any verdict by the court.

Ramos refused to answer further questions from reporters regarding Honasan's other statements. He said he needs to study what Honasan has said in an clandestine interview with Cable News Network before he can fully answer and explain it.

December Coup Plotter Arrested 15 April

HK1604030190 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] The military arrested in Sorsogon the other day a PC [Philippine Constabulary] captain who tried to (?recruit) rebel soldiers during the December coup attempt. Captain Leovic Dioneda, one of the 15 coup plotters most wanted by the military, was captured by a PC team after a brief chase. Dioneda carries a 500,000 pesos reward on his head. His arrest brings to 10 the number of coup leaders captured by the military so far.

He is considered the number one threat in Bicol. He is believed to be the conduit in Bicol of Honasan, who was the commanding officer of the 251st PC Company when Lieutenant Colonel Victor Batac, who has since joined the renegades, was Albay PC chief. Batac, one of the leaders of the outlawed "Reform the Armed Forces Movement," took part in the last coup attempt.

Ramos Commends Capture

HK1604133690 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has commended the officials who led the arrest of renegade Philippine Constabulary [PC] Captain Leovic Dioneda in Sorsogon. Ramos said that the military leadership hopes that this incident will lead to the capture of other coup plotters. At the same time, he emphasized that in spite of the raids by the Reform the Armed Forces Movement forces on some military units and the escape of retired PC colonel Billy Bibit, the rebel soldiers' capability to launch another coup is weakening. Here is Secretary Ramos' statement before the Davide commission:

[Begin Ramos recording] *I have already commended the units that participated in the capture of Captain Dioneda, principally Colonel Menando de Asis, the provincial commander of Sorsogon, and his company commander and team leaders. And I hope that his capture will lead to the capture of others.* [end recording]

Ramos Says Brownouts Advantageous to Coup Attempt

HK1704055790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 17 Apr 90

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos told the Davide Commission yesterday that coup leaders could take advantage of the continued brownouts in the country. Davide said that the current situation is good but recalled that power outages signalled the December coup incident. Ramos appealed to the government to take this problem into account before the rebels could fully take advantage of the situation.

RAM Revamp Seen as Part of New Coup Attempt

HK1604134890 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Apr 90

[By Eloi Aquino of Mobile Unit No. 12—italicized portions in English]

[Text] An extensive reorganization of rebel soldiers belonging to the Reform the Armed Forces Movement [RAM] has been disclosed to Philippine Constabulary [PC] men. This is in preparation for another coup against the government. Brigadier General Gerardo Flores, PC chief of staff and intelligence chief, made the disclosure after the capture of Leovic Dioneda in his hideout in Sorsogon last Saturday [14 April]. He is believed to be one of the prominent RAM leaders.

Dioneda was presented before reporters but refused to issue any statement. Flores said they have already filed a rebellion charge against him before the military court because he was still in active service when he got involved in the failed coup last 28 August 1987 and 1 December 1990.

The intelligence chief says they have great reason to think that the RAM operation in Bicol will weaken due to Dioneda's arrest. He continued to solicit the soldiers' sympathy to launch another coup. Flores said Dioneda participated greatly in the failed coup last year and was directed to lead 150 soldiers from Bicol to beef up the rebel soldier forces in Manila.

[Begin recording] [Flores] ...[words indistinct] *but Captain Dioneda is the most prominent leader in Bicol. If you will note, he was the one who led the team that was supposed to go to Manila last December 1989. They were stopped in Camarines Norte by Colonel (Amiles) who was provincial commander.*

[Reporter] Sir, how many followers did he have?

[Flores] *At that time there were no less than 150 of them. But they returned to Manila after they were stopped at Camarines Norte. I think they returned because it's [word indistinct] for them to come to Manila because at that time the rebel forces were already losing.* [end recording]

When media men posed questions to Captain Dioneda regarding his arrest, he said:

[Begin Dioneda recording] Be patient with me because I will not answer any question. [end recording]

Southern Police District on Full Combat Alert

HK1704054790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Apr 90 p 16

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] The entire 1,500-strong Southern Police District (SPD) command was placed yesterday on full combat alert as intelligence reports revealed that members of the Reform the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Movement and the Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP) will carry out liquidation missions against commanders of major SPD units this month.

In a radio message relayed to police stations located in Makati, Muntinlupa, Las Pinas, Paranaque, and Pasay City, Col. Aquino Jacob, SPD superintendent, ordered his subordinates to take precautionary measures that will deter rebel soldiers from conducting any terroristic activities.

Jacob also ordered SPD personnel to "monitor suspicious movement of individuals, including on-duty policemen."

General Says AFP Can Handle Pocket Rebellions

HK1604133290 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Brigadier General Lisandro Abadia, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] deputy chief for operations, said the entire Armed Forces can easily move from one place to another in case of so-called pocket rebellions. Pocket rebellions are aimed at deconsolidating the forces of the military which are usually concentrated in defending Metro Manila in coup attempts. Rebel forces could mount simultaneous attacks in the provinces in a bid to weaken the security of the central power. However, General Abadia has given assured that the military can very well cope with the situation, saying that the AFP has already proven that it can suppress an uprising anywhere in the country without affecting the defense system of Metro Manila.

200-Man Anticoup Police Force Formed

HK1704031590 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] The Western Police District [WPD] has formed a 200-man force to counter a new rebel military attempt to topple the government. One of the tasks of the anticoup police force is to set up checkpoints in the city. This was bared by WPD Superintendent Colonel Ernesto Diokno.

Cotabato Defense Chief Denies RAM Influence

HK1704065790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0455 GMT 17 Apr 90

[By Gilbert Lao from Cotabato City]

[Text] Cotabato City internal defense command chief Colonel Vicente Pangadijon firmly denied that Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People [RAM-SFP] rebels are active in the city of Cotabato. Pangadijon confirmed that while it is true that there are RAM members in the city, it does not mean that they can exert great influence over the military in the city.

Pangadijon also said that there are only very few RAM members in the area and that all they can do is conduct propaganda based on the developments in Metro Manila.

PBS [Philippine Broadcasting Service] Action Team learned that a local radio station here received a RAM manifesto through the mail. The manifesto strongly condemned the administration of President Corazon Aquino as the supreme leader of the country for her failure to fulfill the promises made at the 1986 presidential elections. According to the manifesto, Mrs. Aquino's presidency may be recognized worldwide, but it has no legitimacy.

Meanwhile, Colonel Pangadijon asserted that propaganda like this should not worry us because it simply reflects dissatisfaction with the Aquino administration. However, the colonel did not rule out the possibility of civilians in Cotabato supporting RAM, saying that when RAM tried to overthrow the government, some civilians came out in support of the coup attempt. But Pangadijon added that in the last RAM coup attempt, only a handful of civilians supported RAM, as many former supporters dropped the organization after they discovered the real objective of RAM.

At the same time, Colonel Pangadijon denied reports that all members of the Scout Rangers belong to RAM. While some elite forces may be part of RAM, it does not necessarily follow that all of them are RAM members. Pangadijon added that in Manila, only one battalion of Scout Rangers supports RAM.

Similarly, the colonel rejected allegations that all Philippine Military Academy [PMA] graduates are RAM members. He said that while most PMA graduates may belong to RAM, they are not necessarily enemies of the government nor opponents of the Aquino administration.

According to Pangadijon, he himself graduated from the PMA but is not a member of the RAM.

In a related development, a large number of the Young Officers Union or YOU members is reportedly in Region 11 now. This was revealed to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] vice chief of staff General Rodolfo Biazon during a visit in Davao City. PBS News' Action team also learned that 12 hardcore members of YOU joined forces with the Reform the Armed Forces Movement.

According to the report related to Biazon, the summer offensive of the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] was also greatly affected. It was reported that if the insurgent elements should enter Davao City, they will encounter difficulties in conducting operations in Central Mindanao.

'Tremendous' Decline of Luzon Insurgency Reported

HK1404094390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Apr 90 pp 1, 4

[By Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) reported yesterday a tremendous decline in the insurgency movement in Luzon and other parts of the country, but warned military commanders "not to be complacent" about their gains.

In a report to Gen. Renato S. de Villa, AFP chief of staff, Brig. Gen. Lisandro Abadia, AFP operations (J-3) chief, noted a downtrend in insurgency-related incidents the past few months, particularly in Laguna and Quezon. Abadia attributed the decline in the insurgency movement to continuous military offensives and the Army's Special Operations Team (SOT) approach that enables soldiers to help the people in the provinces.

However, the AFP said, the rebels still have mass base supporters who could hamper anti-insurgency programs in the countryside.

Abadia visited the 202nd Infantry Brigade under the Army's 2nd Infantry Division based in Laguna-Quezon boundary. Field commanders reported to him that the military has been gaining in the insurgency campaign since January this year and they hope to maintain the momentum until the communist movement is wiped out.

Abadia urged military commanders to give priority to the SOT in their anti-insurgency drive and concentrate on civic action in the provinces to make the people feel the military is their protector and partner in nation-building.

He also reported that several NPA [New People's Army] training camps in Quezon and Laguna have been recaptured by government troops, resulting in the recovery of arms, ammunition, and subversive documents.

The 74th Infantry Battalion under Lt. Col. Crisolito Balaoing in Tayabas presented Abadia with captured documents and books indicating the extent of the New People's Army's analysis of the AFP offensives.

In his talks with troops, Abadia urged soldiers to maintain unity and follow the chain of command. he exhorted them not to be deceived by rebel soldiers or other secret groups recruiting them to join another uprising.

"Only the communists will benefit if AFP men fight one another," Abadia said.

He held dialogues with troops of the 202nd Infantry Brigade in Lumban, the 59th Infantry Battalion in Infanta, the 74th Infantry Battalion in Tayabas, and the 16th Infantry Battalion in Magdalena Laguna.

Communists Control 227 Barangays in Cordillera

HK1704054390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Apr 90 p 8

[By Sid Chammag]

[Text] Baguio City—Brig. Gen. Juanito Aquias, commanding general of Cordillera Regional Command (Crecom), reported that the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army (CPP-NPA) are in control of 227 barangays in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). Aquias made the report during the recent first regular meeting of the newly organized Regional Development Council (RDC), Regional Development Assembly (RDA), and Regional Peace and Order Council of CAR.

He said that the biggest single threat to peace and order in the Cordilleras is the "active presence" of the CPP-NPA. The Crecom chief reported that some 1,400 regular CPP-NPA members are in control of 227 hinterland barangays in the region. Under the control of the rebels are 47 barangays in Abra, 136 in Kalinga-Apayao, 26 in Ifugao, 15 in Mountain Province, and three in Benguet.

Intelligence sources said that although Baguio is not under control or influence of the NPA, it is often used as a rest and recreation area and conference site by the rebels.

The Crecom head reported that the CPP-NPA politburo met in Ifugao last December and decided to conduct sabotage operations aimed at preventing the implementation of the regional autonomy in that province.

The rebels have threatened to burn government buildings and installations and commercial establishments in Ifugao, causing some residents to evacuate, he said.

The NPA has been conducting ambuscades in Ifugao, resulting in heavy casualties on the government, it was noted.

Three Rebel Shadow Governments Reported in Bataan

HK1604035590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Apr 90 p 15

[By Efren P. Molina]

[Text] Balanga, Bataan—Communist insurgents have set up a "shadow government" in at least three towns in

Bataan, an Army brigade commander said in a recent dialogue with municipal and barangay officials of Samal.

Col. Rene S. Dado, commander of the 702nd Infantry Brigade, identified the towns as Abucay, Samal, and Mariveles. Mariveles is site of the country's first export processing zone located in the southern most tip of Bataan.

He lamented that he accomplished only 61.62 percent of his goal to crush insurgency in Bataan in three months "because of the lukewarm attitude of the municipal and barangay officials in the anti-insurgency campaign."

Dado said local executives are afraid to fight communist insurgents for fear of reprisal.

He said that Special Operations Teams (SOT) were deployed to identify the political and military structures of the communist movement and liberate the communist-influenced barangays in Abucay, Samal and Mariveles.

Dado had earlier set March 31 this year as his deadline in crushing the communist insurgency in Bataan. He set this date when he took over as commander of the 702nd Infantry Brigade last December, replacing Brig. Gen. Liberato A. Manuel.

Lt. Col. Ramsey L. Ocampo, Bataan PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, said that military and police operations are concentrated in Samal to ferret out the rebels. He alleged that Samal is a "laboratory" of dissidents in Central Luzon.

Samal, he said, is on record as the birthplace of communist insurgency in Bataan.

11 Communist Rebels Killed in Cagayan Town

HK1604035590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Apr 90 pp 1, 24

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Gattaran, Cagayan—Eleven guerrilas of the New People's Army (NPA) were killed in a firefight with government troopers belonging to the Cagayan Constabulary command and the 65th Infantry Battalion in barangay Maunan, Rizal town Saturday.

No one was killed on the government side.

As this developed, Mayor Venicio Agatep was given additional security aides by the Constabulary after suspended governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo sent a letter threatening him. Aguinaldo was reportedly hiding at a mountain barangay in this town.

Brig. Gen. Orlando Soriano, commander of the Army's 5th Division, and Col. Miguel Fontanilla, Recom 2 PC-INP chief, helicoptered here yesterday and held a conference with Mayor Agatep. Soriano and Fontanila inspected the command post of 65th Infantry Battalion and were briefed by Lt. Col. Lino Demabuyo.

Demabuyo informed Soriano that his command post in Rizal was "harassed" by an NPA group composed of some 40 guerrillas but his men resisted, killing 11 rebels. The fatalities were not yet identified.

Major F. Ovejas, regional special action force commander, told Colonel Fontanilla that his men and Constabulary troopers under Lt. Col. Percy Aldaba have discovered a rebel training camp along Zinumduan Valley between the boundary of Rizal and Tuao.

145 Civilian Aguinaldo Supporters Face Charges

HK1704054690 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Apr 90 pp 1, 16

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Tuguegarao, Cagayan—Judge Vilma T. Pauig of the municipal trial court here forwarded to the regional trial court charges of illegal possession of firearms against 145 civilian supporters of fugitive former governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo after their counsel failed to appear at yesterday's scheduled hearing.

Col. Miguel Fontanilla, PC [Philippine Constabulary] Recom 2 commander, informed Brig. Gen. Cesar Nazareno, PC-INP [Integrated National Police] chief, that among those accused were Councilor Rodrigo V. Garma of Gattaran, four barangay captains, and 11 councilmen. Fontanilla also said that 71 members of the Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) will be tried by court marshal because they are governed by military laws.

Forty-six men of the 7th Infantry Battalion were turned over to Brig. Gen. Orlando Soriano, Army 5th Division commander, in Echague, Isabela.

Lt. Col. Beneto Estabillo, Recom 2 judge advocate general, said that the 145 civilian volunteers allegedly possessed high-powered firearms, including anti-tank cannons, 80 M-60 military mortar, Armalite and Garand rifles, and carbines.

The PC Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) under Maj. Marciano Chavez filed the charge sheets before Judge Pauig. The Citizens Legal Assistance Office (CLAO), counsel for the 145 civilian volunteers, filed a motion to quash the case but during the hearing yesterday, the CLAO representatives did not arrive.

Colonel Estabillo said that he will ask the regional trial court handling the illegal possession of firearms case to hold the arraignment at the PC-INP regional camp here for security reasons.

Meanwhile, Isabela Gov. Faustino Dy, chairman of the regional peace and order council, sent 300 sacks of rice and 50 boxes of canned goods to the 216 detainees, including the CAFGUs.

Director Consolacion Arafelis of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) said that her office was providing food with assorted canned goods. She said that the families of the Aetas who followed Aguinaldo but later surrendered were being accommodated at the DSWD Bayanihan Center here in Tuguegarao.

Reorganization of Moro Rebel Leadership Reported

HK1704100390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 17 Apr 90

[By Eloi Aquuino]

[Text] Even as Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa implements major changes in the military command, Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] Chairman Nur Misuari is also reorganizing the MNLF leadership.

According to confiscated documents, the MNLF leadership has appointed a new lineup to form the Palawan Revolutionary Council, or PRC, a development which led military authorities to believe that other MNLF commands will also be affected by the reorganization.

Based on reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo from the Western Command [Wescom], a new leader will be named officer in charge of the PRC. Earlier, Misuari warned about the launching of new offensive in Mindanao. He called on his commanders to conduct terrorist strikes against government forces and installations in Mindanao and neighboring provinces.

Misuari also threatened to join forces with Mindanao-based Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Noble in fighting the government. He ordered the reorganization of fighting units in various parts of the country in preparation for offensive action to protest the government's Muslim Autonomy Act.

Seized documents indicated that Khalib Muhammad was named officer in charge of the PRC, while Khadir Bandi is second in command and will assume the post if Muhammad is killed in action.

Regional Commanders To Issue Gun Permits

HK1604040190 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 16 Apr 90 p 3

[By reporter Dario B. Agnote]

[Text] Starting May 1, Constabulary and Integrated National Police (PC-INP) regional commanders will be authorized to issue firearms licenses and special permits to carry firearms outside residences.

Brig. Gen. Cesar Nazareno, PC-INP chief, announced this yesterday, and explained that the new procedure is aimed at making it easier for licensed firearms-holders to re-register their firearms as well as renew their special permits to carry firearms outside their homes.

Before the implementation of the new policy, all applications for firearms licenses had to processed at Camp Crame and all requests for special permits to carry firearms outside one's residence had to be signed by the chief of the Constabulary or the PC-INP Firearms and Explosives Unit (FEU).

Nazareno said the new policy is expected to reduce the expenses of licensed firearms-holders when dealing with the PC-INP.

Brig. Gen. Gerardo N. Flores, PC-INP chief of staff, said Nazareno decentralized all transactions involving firearms "as proof of his confidence in the leadership and integrity of his subordinate commanders."

Under the new Policy, PC-INP regional commanders have the authority to:

1. Approve application for re-registration of firearms and issue temporary re-registered firearms licenses to applicants within their jurisdiction;
2. Approve applications to possess loose firearms surrendered during the loose firearms surrendering period which expired last March 24;
3. Approve applications for license to possess firearms acquired through transfer from duly-licensed firearms holders; and
4. Approve applications to possess firearms acquired through cost purchase from authorized gun dealers, and firearms that were purchased abroad based on previous authorization issued by the PC-INP.

Under the new policy, any application involving firearms will be submitted to the PC-INP provincial command or the metropolitan district command, which will process the application and later send it to the regional command for approval. If the application was approved by the regional commander, he will sign the temporary firearms license which is good for 120 days. The applicant will be given a copy of temporary license. Another copy will then be sent to Camp Crame for computerization and preparation for the computer-generated firearms license form. The applicant can claim his computer-generated license form from his provincial or metropolitan district commander.

Nazareno added that all special permits issued by the regional commander to carry firearms outside one's residence are valid nationwide.

In addition, Nazareno said all special permits to carry firearms issued on or after May 1 will no longer be required to have separate exemption permits to the firearms ban.

Bank Governor Views Gross International Reserves

HK1704054190 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 17 Apr 90 pp 1, 6

[By Alex Reyes]

[Text] The gross international reserves (GIR) of the Central Bank [CB] increased by 8% at end-March to $1.751 billion from $1.621 billion the previous month. The amount is equivalent to about two month's worth of imports.

CB Governor Jose L. Cuisia, Jr. yesterday said the GIR level "is not critical, but it's below the level we want it to be." He stressed, "I believe the banking system has adequate foreign exchange reserves, so there's really no immediate need for a much higher level. Of course, if we expect growth to continue, we would want to have a bigger or a higher level of reserves."

He added, "That's why we were trying to get the (commercial) banks to provide us with at least $1 billion. They knew it was all going into the international reserves of the country."

BUSINESS WORLD sources said the increase in the CB's international reserves was due to its aggressive purchases of dollars from commercial banks during the tight money situation in March, as well as higher gold holdings.

Broken down, the CB's March international reserves were in: gold holdings totalling $1.012 billion, up from the February figure of $994 million; foreign investments at $566 million, a 25% increase from the previous month's $453 million; the foreign exchange account totalling $170 million and SDR [special drawing rights] holdings at a measly $1.7 million, both unchanged from the previous month.

557 Million Pesos Designated for Rural Roads

HK0904035390 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 9 Apr 90 p 2

["Indicator" column by Conrado M. Diaz Jr.: "Government Pours In P557-M More in Funds for Rural Roads Project"]

[Text] The government is pouring an additional P [Pesos] 557 million for the expansion of the coverage area of an ongoing World Bank (WB)-assisted rural roads construction project in the country, according to the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH).

The project previously covered only land settlement areas in the provinces of Negros Occidental in the Visays and Sultan Kudarat and Lanao del Sur in Mindanao.

The additional amount, which is also being partially supplied by the WB, extends the project to the provinces of Bukidnon, North and South Cotabato, all in Mindanao. Infrastructure works here will involve the massive rehabilitation and upgrading of 300 kilometers of national and provincial roads in identified settlement areas in the three provinces.

The on-going component of the civil works project involves the construction and improvement of 280 kilometers of barangay roads in settlement areas in Negros Occidental, Sultan Kudarat and Lanao del Sur. These include the construction of 12 barangay bridges in two settlement areas in Sultan Kudarat and Wao Banisilan, Lanao del Sur.

According to DPWH Porject Director Mastor Ibrahim who oversees these specific undertakings, only 49% of the project has been completed. He blamed this slow progress on the rapid deterioration of access roads servicing the settlement areas, the late arrival of equipment in the project sites and the unstable peace and order situation in certain areas which delay implementation.

An additional factor, Ibrahim said, is that construction and improvement, specifically of barangay roads, are implemented using labor-based methods which are slow. But such methods are also useful since they are also a way of augmenting the income of people living in the settlement areas through which the roads being constructed pass through, Ibrahim said.

It was learned that the DPWH maintains an employment component in each of its projects. Such component constitutes a substantial percentage of construction cost, as for instance, in the 35% reached in barangay roads projects last year.

DPWH hiring for such projects is set on a rotation basis so that the agency can accommodte as many people seeking employment as possible.

Barangay roads projects in settlement areas will entail expenses for the DPWH amounting to P267.077 million this year. Some P175.076 million of this total amount will be funded by the WB while P92.001 million will be shouldered by the government.

INVESTMENT LEVELS, WORLD BANK-ASSISTED RURAL ROADS PROJECT II 1990

	Kilometers	Pesos (In Millions)
Land Settlement		
Second Rural Roads		
Project (Negros Occidental, Sultan Kudarat, Lanao del Sur)		
[Barangay Roads]	280	267.077
Land Settlement		
Second Rural Roads		
Project II (Negros Occidental, Bukidnon, North Cotabato, Lanao del Sur, Sultan Kudarat, South Cotabato)		
[National & Provincial Roads]	300	557.000

Source:DPWH

Thailand

Second List of Annual Military Reshuffle Issued

BK1604104690 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Apr 90

["Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office on Appointment of Military Officers"]

[Text] A royal decree has been issued on appointment of the following military officers for the royal services:

Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense

1. Vice Admiral [Adm.] Bandit Chunhawan, from advisor to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense, to officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense.
2. Lieutenant General [Lt. Gen.] Thawip Buntanon, from officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense, to advisor to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense.
3. Major General [Maj. Gen.] Rawi Phromsakha na Sakhonnakhon, from officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of Defense, lieutenant general rank, to officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense.
4. Maj. Gen. Marut Laohakhamin, from director of the Defense Comptroller Office, to officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense, lieutenant general rank.
5. Colonel [Col.] Chaisuk Ketthat, from officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense, major general rank, to officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense.
6. Col. Soranat Wichittranut, from officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense, major general rank, to officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense.
7. Col. Chula Ratthaphong, to director of the Defense Comptroller Office.
8. Col. Wira Kansut, to officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense, major general rank.
9. Col. M.R. [Mom Ratchawong] Malanuwat Chakkraphan, to officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defense, major general rank.

Supreme Command Headquarters

10. Gen. Watthanachai Wutthisiri, from officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to advisor to the Supreme Command Headquarters.
11. Lieutenant Colonel [Lt. Col.] Pricha Chamnanwet, from advisor to the Supreme Command headquarters, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.
12. Maj. Gen. Arun Chaowanasai, from officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.
13. Maj. Gen. Somchai Ramphaikun, from officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.
14. Rear Adm. Chumphon Phummaranan, from officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, vice admiral rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.
15. Maj. Gen. Uthai Rattanarak, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters, to officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general.
16. Maj. Gen. Bunthaen Nianchaloei, from deputy commander of the Second Army Region, to officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general rank.
17. Maj. Gen. Phuchong Ninkham, from deputy commander of the Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy, to officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general rank.
18. Group Captain [Capt.] Samran Sakyothinthada, from director of the Office of the Military Development, Office of the Supreme Commander, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.
19. Col. Sutcharit Sitthidecha, from officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.
20. Col. Phisit Chunhanan, from officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.
21. Col. Sumet Phawamontri, from officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.
22. Group Capt. Chai Bunruang, from officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, air vice marshal rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.
23. Col. Manat Khlaimani, to officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank.
24. Col. Somchai Suphannarat, to officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank.
25. Col. Bunkri Chaemchoi, to officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank.
26. Capt. Sansoen Thianpheng, to officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank.
27. Capt. Nawi Santikanawin, to officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank.

Army

28. Maj. Gen. Amnat Sattrawut, from advisor to the Army, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.
29. Maj. Gen. Pramot Rangapphai, from special operations officer attached to the Army Headquarters, lieutenant general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.
30. Maj. Gen. Sakan Sathityutthakan, from deputy director of the Territorial Defense Department, to advisor to the Army.

31. Maj. Gen. Mongkhon Bunsoem, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters, to special operations officer attached to the Army Headquarters, lieutenant general rank.

32. Maj. Gen. Bunchoet Wongsalai, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters, to deputy director of the Territorial Defense Department.

33. Maj. Gen. Winit Thetwisan, from chief of staff of the Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy, to deputy commander of the Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy.

34. Col. Thani Watthanaphuti, from special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

35. Col. Chalao Toemthongchai, from staff officer of the Office of the Army Commander in chief, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

36. Col. At Onchamrat, from special operations officer attached to the Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

37. Col. Pradiwet Wetcharak, from staff officer of the Office of the Army Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

38. Col. Wichian Loetchanphen, from special operations officer attached to the Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

39. Col. Manot Buachum, from special operations officer attached to the Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

40. Col. Suraphon Khrutwecho, from special operations officer attached to the Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

41. Col. Bunsong Phatthrasongkhram, from staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters,

42. Col. Wichai Khongsuwan, to staff officer of the Chunlachomklao Military Academy,

43. Col. Pachum Thasukhon, to special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, major general rank,

44. Col. Seri Klipchan, to special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, major general rank,

45. Col. Suthat Sakkawet, to special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, major general rank,

46. Col. Chan Suwannawiphat, to special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, major general rank,

47. Col. Wasan Mahachai, to special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, major general rank,

48. Col. Lekha Chaloemsaenyakon, to staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, major general rank,

49. Col. Thongchai Choemchoetphon, to staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, major general rank,

50. Col. Chokchai Hongthong, to staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, major general rank,

Navy

51. Rear Adm. Rot Wiphatphumiprathet, from navy adviser, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

52. Rear Adm. Borisut Chantharathai, from assistant navy chief of staff for personnel, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

53. Rear Adm. Suchin Samittadilok, from assistant navy chief of staff for intelligence, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

54. Rear Adm. Somphong Phatthanachiwin, from officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, to assistant navy chief of staff for intelligence,

55. Rear Adm. Chakchai Komonwiphat, from officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, to navy adviser,

56. Rear Adm. Cha-ot Phatthanaroeksin, from officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, to assistant navy chief of staff for personnel,

57. Capt. Sirichai Komonkunchon, from navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

58. Capt. Trirat Chawanan, from navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

59. Capt. Chamnong Ruangdet, from navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

60. Capt. Anek Khusakun, from staff officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, rear admiral rank, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

61. Capt. Sombun Noichaya, from staff officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, rear admiral rank, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

62. Capt. Pha-iat Ayanabut, from navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

63. Capt. Sukkasem Wimon, from deputy chief of the Navy Advanced Studies Institute, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

64. Capt. Anan Subun, from education chief of the Navy College, Naval Education Department, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

65. Capt. Thatsanai Rattanaphon, from navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

66. Capt. Chiwin Chaiyakun, from navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

67. Capt. Chuchat Lamom, from navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters,

68. Capt. Aram Sutthachat, to navy specialist,

69. Capt. Sanga Daengdiloet, to navy specialist,

70. Capt. Prathom Buntaeng, to navy specialist,

71. Capt. Somkhit Pharanet, to navy specialist,

72. Capt. Damri Im-ocha, to navy specialist,

73. Capt. Samut Laohachinda, to navy specialist,

74. Capt. Yutthana Kunphibun, to navy specialist,

75. Capt. Prathum Mongkhonprasit, to deputy chief of the Navy Advanced Studies Institute,

76. Capt. Sarin Wongsuwan, to staff officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, rear admiral rank,

77. Capt. Suwannopphakhun Phibunsawat, to staff officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, rear admiral rank,

78. Capt. Somrak Chanthamat, to education chief of the Navy College, Naval Education Department, Air Force

79. Air Vice Marshal Sombat Bunlon, from air force adviser, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters,

80. Air Vice Marshal Watthana Mungkandi, from officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to air force adviser,
81. Group Capt. Supphachai Manorom, from air force specialist, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters,
82. Group Capt. Chuan Chittanuphap, from air force specialist, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters,
83. Group Capt. Sahat Chanchaem, from staff officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters, air vice marshal rank, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters,
84. Group Capt. Manun Chomphuthip, to air force specialist,
85. Group Capt. Amnuai Wannasin, to air force specialist,
86. Group Capt. Tanai Watcharobon, to staff officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters, air vice marshal rank.

This takes effect from 2 April 1990.
Announced on 14 April 1990,
Countersigned by Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister

New Press Bill To Retain Existing Media Curbs

BK1704005590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] The Government will essentially retain the same powers under a new proposed Press Bill while abolishing the National Administrative Reform Council decree No 42, informed Interior Ministry sources said yesterday. The sources said this was agreed during an Interior Ministry committee meeting assigned to consider abolishing the decree, the draft of the new Press Bill and the Press Council Bill.

Deputy Interior Sano Thianthong chaired the meeting which included Deputy Interior Permanent Secretary Ari Wongaraya, Director-General of the Public Prosecution Department Komen Phattharaphirom and Deputy Police chief Gen [General] Wasit Detkunchon and ministry legal experts. The meeting agreed that in abolishing the decree two new bills concerning the press be proposed to Parliament, a new Press Bill and a Press Council Bill.

Earlier, former Interior Minister Praman Adireksan ordered the Police Department to draft a bill combining elements of the Press Bill and the Press Council Bill. Minister Sano said that another committee meeting is scheduled for April 18 to discuss both draft bills.

Informed ministry sources said that while the committee agreed that decree No 42 should be abolished, the state should retain its wide-ranging powers over the press as stated in the decree and the Press Act of 1941. The only difference under the new Press Bill is that newspapers will be able to appeal closures with the courts rather than the Interior Minister.

The sources said the government printing officer—the police chief—will still be able to close down newspapers for reasons outlined in the 1941 Press Act and Decree No 42.

The committee noted that there were good points and bad points under the new Press Bill. The first is that newspapers can appeal to the courts in cases of closure. The committee also noted, however, that the press is likely to continue criticising the government for infringing on press freedom despite the drafting of a new press bill and the abolition of Decree 42.

U.S. Congressman's Suppression Charge Rejected

BK1604131490 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] The Supreme Command has denied a charge by the U.S. congressman that the Thai armed forces assisted the Myanmar [Burma] Government in its suppression against minority groups and is involved in the logging business with Myanmar.

The Information Office of the Supreme Command said in its five-point announcement that U.S. Congressman Daniel Patrick Moynihan's statement as published in local Thai and English newspapers has tarnished Thailand's reputation as well as the good relations between Thailand and Myanmar. The announcement said the Thai armed forces do not want to interfere in any country's internal affairs. It indicated that the armed forces have tried to avoid problems which might affect good relations with neighboring countries because, if problems arise, the United States is not of any help.

The Supreme Command also reaffirmed that the military is not involved in the trade with Myanmar. It asserted that logging deals with that country were made under direct contact between the Thai private sector and the Myanmar Government.

Neutral Camp Price Estimate Said Too High

BK1504040090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Apr 90 p 1

[By Thana Phuphat]

[Text] Thai government agencies have estimated that the establishment of a neutral camp at Khao I-Dang for Cambodian refugees would cost more than Baht 500 million, 10 times higher than calculated by international aid officials, informed sources said. The sources added that aid officials, who would be charged with seeking funding for the neutral camp, determined that the Thai figures was "way too high."

The officials calculated the costs at only Baht 50-80 million, which would be spent primarily on building thatch-and-bamboo houses and basic utilities and relocating Cambodians from existing camps.

Thailand's neutral-camp plan was drawn up by four agencies involved in coordinating aid to the 270,000 Cambodian refugees being sheltered in Thailand—the National Security Council, the Supreme Command and the Interior and Foreign ministries. The proposal was submitted to the Cabinet for consideration three weeks ago. But sources said the Cabinet has postponed decision on the plan because more urgent issues had cropped up.

National Security Council Secretary General Suwit Sutthanukun last night confirmed that the proposed budget for the neutral camp prepared by Thai government agencies was nearly Baht 600 million, which would be expended in one year. However, it was not clear how the Thai agencies propose to spend the neutral camp budget. Also not known yet is whether the government would close down the existing camps immediately after the neutral camp is established.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNBRO [UN Border Relief Organization] will seek funding from donor countries once the Thai government decides to establish the neutral camp. A senior aid official said major donors, including Japan, the European Community (EC) and Scandinavian countries, have pledged to provide funding for the camp.

In March, [Prime Minister] Chatchai cited inadequate security, widespread corruption and human rights abuses in the border camps when he called for their closure and the relocation of their residents to neutral camps.

The 11 border camps are separately administered by the three Cambodian resistance factions—the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), Nationalist Sihanoukist Army (ANS), and the Marxist Khmer Rouge.

Under the Thai plan, Cambodian civilians now living in border camps will be allowed to choose whether to go to a neutral camp, to be set up at Khao I-Dang in Prachin Buri, or to stay in their existing camps. The Khao I-Dang camp, which now holds about 20,000 Indochinese refugees who have been refused resettlement in Western countries, has the capacity to house up to 100,000 people.

Aid officials also said they do not expect more than 100,000 Cambodians to choose to move to the neutral camp.

NSC Head on Cost of Camp

BK1704005190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] The almost Bt600 million Thai government agencies have proposed to spend on the establishment of a neutral camp for displaced Cambodians includes expenses already covered by the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO)'s annual budget, a senior Thai government official said yesterday.

Suwit Sutthanukun, secretary general of the National Security Council (NSC), told The Nation an estimate on the cost of a neutral camp at Khao I-Dang also included the expense of new programmes to provide the Cambodians with basic skills as part of preparation for their eventual repatriation. The NSC chief was reacting to comments by international aid officials who said the Thai estimate was too high compared to their calculations, which put the cost of setting up a UN-run neutral camp at Khao I-Dang between Bt50-80 million.

"The cost of running a neutral camp, including day-to-day feeding of the Cambodians, is estimated at nearly Bt600 million in the first year. Part of the money would be spent on building additional houses and basic utilities at Khao-I-Dang," the secretary general said. The NSC chief said operational costs for the neutral camp would be lower in subsequent years once construction of additional houses and utilities is completed.

This year, UNBRO, responsible for assisting about 270,000 displaced Cambodians in border camps in Thailand, plans to spend US$58.7 million (almost Bt1.5 billion) on humanitarian assistance programmes and operational costs.

Of the 58.7 million, US$28.8 million (Bt730 million) will be spent on food, US$4.85 (Bt124 million) on construction materials, fuel, household goods, while the rest was earmarked for maintenance of public utilities, health care and administrative expenses.

Site B Refugees Favor Establishing Neutral Camp

BK1704010190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Apr 90 p 4

[Text] Kap Choeng, Surin—Eight out of every ten Cambodians surveyed in the resistance-controlled Site B camp support the setting up of "neutral" camps to speed up their return to Cambodia. Thai security sources here said yesterday the survey was conducted last month by the Displaced Persons Protection Unit (DPPU) at the site after Prime Minister Chatchai Government announced the neutral camp idea.

The government proposed in February that neutral camps be set up inside Thai territory to pave the way for repatriation of about 300,000 displaced Cambodians now taking refuge in 10 camps along the Thai border. Site B, which houses about 60,000 Cambodians, is under the control of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's army.

A three-page questionnaire was distributed to the camp residents in the survey and 80 per cent of the respondents said they want neutral camps while 20 per cent said they were against the idea.

Those in favour of neutral camps said they offered a better chance for an early return of Khmer refugees and believed that they would be given better assistance from United Nations refugee organizations. They were mostly from Battambang, Siem Reap and Kompong Speu provinces which border Thailand. [as published]

Those against the idea said they were afraid of politically-motivated revenge after repatriation. Fears of assassinations by other factions and the return of Khmer Rouge, blamed for the deaths hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their four-year rule, were most cited in the questionnaries.

The other reason given was uncertainty about living conditions in the proposed neutral camps. Some said they were unsure whether they would be allowed to trade with Thai villagers once they moved into neutral camps.

A very small number of respondents said it prefered having the neutral camps inside Cambodia, saying it would be more convenient for them to continue carrying out their political struggle against the Phnom Penh regime.

The sources said results of the survey showed that the displaced Cambodians have a very limited knowledge of the concept of neutral camps.

An unofficial survey at the Khmer Rouge-controlled Site 8 in Prachin Buri province, which houses about 80,000 Cambodians, was conducted recently, said the sources. The survey found that they were against the neutral camps idea, saying it would facilitate infiltration by Vietnamese-Phnom Penh agents. They said they feared prejudices among international relief workers who have a negative attitude toward the Khmer Rouge.

Radio Australia Plans Regional Relay Transmitter

BK1704094590 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 15 Apr 90

[From the "Radio Thailand Diary" program]

[Text] Mr. Richard Broinowski of Radio Australia recently visited Thailand to arrange transmitter facilities for Radio Australia broadcasts in the region. He is newly appointed as head of Radio Australia's international shortwave service of Australia's national broadcaster or ABC [Australian Broadcasting Corporation]. Mr. Broinowski told us that his purpose of coming here is to look at the possibility of establishing a relay station for Radio Australia in Thailand since it is undergoing a number of changes to improve its effectiveness as an international broadcaster. Let's listen now to Mr. Richard Broinowski.

[Begin recording] [Broinowski] We have very limited signal strength, and we need to have a much more powerful signal into parts of Asia. And I have been here to talk to the Thai Government of the possibility of establishing a transmitter station. I have talked to the Prime Minister's Office—Khun Arun—and to the Ministry of Communications and Transport and the Foreign Ministry. I have talked to all the key people in the bureaucracy, yes.

[Reporter] And what about the outcome?

[Broinowski] Well, the outcome is very uncertain, because we are not sure what we want [words indistinct] we are simply looking at possibilities. For example, I have been to Udon Thani, I have been to Pathum Thani, just to see what will be available for us to develop a site. But the next step, I have to go back to Australia and try to convince the Australian Government we can spend the money.

[Reporter] Do you have to decide again which place to set up ...?

[Broinowski] [interrupting] Yes, yes. It really depends on the Thai side. They will tell us as to where they want to establish it. But as far as we are concerned, the further north we can get the better, because we want to get our signal into northern Asia—to Japan, Korea and China. And the best site would be in northeast Thailand, that's Udon. That's the best place to go. The difficulty is getting land, which is crown land. You know, I am not a Thai ... [changes thought] the government. And, of course, some people who have been living there will have to be replaced or pushed or moved to another location with their approval. So I think there is some land. We need flat land. We need quite a lot of acres because this transmitting station requires quite a lot of land around the transmitters and around the antenna. I think that the place to go is north—northeastern Thailand, about 60 or 70 rais we need.

This would generate employment and generate some industry in the region if we are to do it because there is a lot of infrastructure we have to build—the transmitting buildings, roads, power has to come, we have to have the power. We have to employ locals, a lot of hands and technicians, we will want to employ some Thai engineers to work with us. It will be quite a large (?crew). We already have a lot of cooperation with the Thai broadcasting—the government broadcasting organization. In the embassy we produce programs here, we use some Radio Australia materials, such materials generated within the embassy itself and these are rebroadcast over rural Thai radio stations. I could see quite easily there is a real possibility of establishing some kind of cooperation with Thailand. We want to have contracts with Thailand, [words indistinct] start to come up and work here as well. [end recording]

Vietnam

U.S. Senator Kerrey Concludes Two-Day Visit

BK1504110890 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Senator Robert Kerrey, a representative of Senator George Mitchell—head of the U.S. Senate Democratic Party—has paid a two-day visit to Vietnam. Senator Robert Kerrey was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi. He also exchanged views with Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on issues of mutual concern. Mr. Robert Kerrey left Hanoi on Sunday [14 April], concluding his working visit to Vietnam.

Article Criticizes 'Scheme of Imperialists'

BK1604065590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Unattributed article in "recent" issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]

[Text] To achieve peace by wiping socialism from this planet, imperialists and reactionary forces have used psychological warfare to attack Vietnam on the ideological front. They are shifting a correspondence and publications campaign at home to incorporate the fighting will there and abroad, as revealed by the Vietnam Committee for Preservation of Human Rights and the British-based QUE ME magazine.

Taking advantage of the country's business exchanges and opening to the world, and abusing the patriotism of our compatriots and many Vietnamese organizations abroad, imperialists and oveaseas reactionary forces are smuggling into our country newspapers, magazines, and publications containing reactionary and decadent culture. These are used to encourage reactionaries at home. It is also used to spread distorting propaganda against our renovation and our people's achievements over the years; attack our party leadership; sow dissension within the party and between the party and the people; split national solidarity; tarnish the socialist regime, undermine confidence in the party and regime; buy off and attract gullible people as well as the opportunists and deviant elements; and incite dissenters and hostile forces against the party and the administration. Nurtured, encouraged, cooperated, and comprehensively financed by U.S. imperialist and international reactionary forces, the exiled reactionary Vietnamese are frantically opposing and sabotaging the renovation of our people in order to overthrow the socialist regime in Vietnam. This is a fundamental and consistent scheme of imperialists and reactionary forces at home and abroad.

In its Declaration on the Renovation of Vietnam preamble, the National Unified Front for Liberation of Vietnam [NLFSVN] founded by Hoang Co Minh, a quisling, exposed the evil designs of the banner 'For the Vietnamese Fatherland's Sacred Interests.' Also, in a language smacking of anticommunism, the THONG LUAN newspaper published in France in January 1990 said in its issue no. 23 that they believe communism is dead and being buried and that communist parties are weakening forces that cannot grow stronger. It adds gleefully that at present new opportunities and atmospheres are emerging, thus speeding up the deterioration of communist parties.

These statements remind us of the remarks of former U.S. President Nixon, incumbent U.S. President Bush, and anticommunist strategist and U.S. presidential adviser and chairman of the National Security Council under the Carter Administration, Mr. Brzezinski. They all said things about the decline of socialism and the demise of communism in the 20th century. These statements are indeed nothing more than a synchronized act between a master and his servants. What is worse is that these servants are even more arrogant than their master in clamoring for the abolition of communism in favor of pluralism. According to them, now is the most opportune time to realize this dream, and it is necessary to exploit this opportunity to end the communist rule in Vietnam, as revealed in the NLFSVN Declaration on the Renovation of Vietnam. They have called on reactionary forces from within and particularly from without to make the necessary preparations now. Otherwise, it will be too late to wait for the communist regime to collapse. Looking at some of the Vietnamese-language newspapers recently sent home from France, Canada, and Britain, we clearly see that the enemy's dark and malicious schemes against the Vietnamese Revolution have never died but are now more intense and full of false hopes.

Article Analyzes 'Serious Crisis' in East Europe

Installment One

BK1304130590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Article by Phan Hai Nam entitled: "East Europe—Some Reflections" from a "recent" issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN—Part One]

[Text] We are witnessing eventful, swift, and complicated changes in various East European socialist countries. While having no complete and accurate information, we must keep monitoring the situation closely if we want to analyze, assess, and evaluate the situation in an objective fashion to draw useful lessons for our own use. After viewing the recent general situation in East Europe, we can say that developments there have been violent, dramatic, and characteristic of a chain reaction. This is the most comprehensive and serious crisis ever seen. Most noteworthy here is the fact that the position and leading role of communist parties has undergone fundamental changes. This has proven very distressing to people who are now reexamining this fundamental and central historical issue.

In various East European socialist countries, communist parties once played a ruling role in society—a role which, specified by their constitutions, was recognized by the people for the past 40 years. Communist parties now have become a target of strong criticism by opposition parties and even by the popular masses. Some communist parties have been paralyzed from the very beginning of the upheaval. Some have had to declare themselves dismissed, awaiting a reorganization. Others have declared in their programs of action that they will renounce the principle of democratic centralism and will no longer recognize the system of dictatorship of the working class. Many high-ranking party cadres have been purged from parties and arrested, and are now awaiting trials. Countless party cadres and members who had devoted themselves to the cause of the communist parties and the people for several decades now have become jobless. Many political and social organizations have voiced their disapproval over the presence of communist party organizations and communist party members.

With this upheaval, communist parties in the East European socialist countries are facing the most serious challenges and crises politically, ideologically, and organizationally. Although no longer in the favorable role and position they were in before, communist parties continue to be a force—a political and social organization to be exact—to be reckoned with, and this force is now undergoing change, renovation, and reorganization to suit new conditions. At a time when not a few party members are asking to withdraw from their communist parties, thousands of people have volunteered to join. The socioeconomic situation in East European socialist countries is becoming more difficult and unstable. More opposition parties are emerging. They have engaged in a power struggle with the communist parties and are criticizing the achievements of the socialists over the past several decades. Racial discrimination and pessimism have appeared while local and foreign reactionary forces operate openly.

Why have there been many dramatic, complicated, swift, and even unexpected changes, making the people and state leaders alike so panic-stricken? It can be said that the recent past was merely an opportune time for this upheaval to flare up, for the conditions and factors leading to this had long been simmering. The leadership of communist parties in East European socialist countries, besides their historic strong points and achievements, has altered the face of the world and tipped the balance of forces in favor of the world revolutionary movement in the 20th century; no one can deny this fact. The communist parties have, however, also committed many serious shortcomings and mistakes which are being judged by contemporary history.

After becoming ruling parties, these communist parties had, in their process of leadership, become subjective and willful, and had seriously violated objective law, thus affecting the development of the superiority of socialism, deforming socialism, and causing society to develop sluggishly and slowly. Even worse, they had become bureaucratic, alienated themselves from the masses, failed to keep themselves informed of and meet the people's aspirations, violated the principles governing party activities, and breached the democratic principles within the parties and among the people. A segment of the party leadership had grown increasingly arbitrary and despotic. These is also the bitter lesson of the danger faced by a ruling party, against which Lenin warned long ago.

Here we also want to mention an urgent, current topic, namely the balance of forces. Once a party is weak organizationally and loses its political and ideological orientation, it is no longer capable of leading the masses out of a national crisis and loses the people's trust. Other organizations, forces, and parties will emerge to engage in a power struggle with the communist party and to struggle to pull the popular masses toward their side. This is also a costly lesson because the role and position of a communist party does not lie in the size of its party membership nor in its recognition in the constitution. What is of decisive significance is that there must be a blood-and-flesh attachment between the party and the people. Only through this can the people trust the party as a force of the people.

Restructuring, reform, and renovation are inevitable requirements for socialism. Our Sixth CPV Congress affirmed: Renovation is now a pressing national demand and a life and death factor for our national revolution. However, despite adopting correct objectives and orientations for restructuring, reform, and renovation for the sake of socialism, we may still experience failure if we carry out these tasks in a hasty manner and with inappropriate steps and methods that do not stem from realities and the urgent demands of the masses. This will cause a slanting direction for our set objectives and orientations, thus leading to instability, first of all, in the political domain and then quickly spreading to other fields. This condition provides a good chance for opportunism and counterrevolutionary forces, at home and abroad, to take advantage, in the name of renovation, to push the process of revolutionary reform and make it differ from the initial objectives to serve their purposes.

In implementing restructuring, reform, and renovation, we will encounter new contradictions, shortcomings, mistakes, and the emergence of new organizations and forces. This requires the communist parties to objectively and comprehensively review the actual situations, taking into consideration the abilities of opposition parties and forces. We must be alert and actively resolve issues, applying appropriate methods, measures, and steps to integrate the people's forces and firmly maintain the party leadership. Failing to do so we may experience a deteriorating situation while our party may fall into a passive position and gradually lose its direction and leadership role. This wpuld cause a huge gap in the political, ideological, and organizational domains in society and create a loophole for opposition parties and forces to seize the leadership power.

Installment Two

BK1304130790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Article by Phan Hai Nam entitled: "East Europe—Some Reflections" from a "recent" issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN—Last Part]

[Text] Democracy and humanity is the nature of socialism. Democracy is the people's fundamental right, guaranteed by law. It is undemocratic, extremist, and arbitrary to withhold information, not to listen to the masses, to violate the party's operational principles and democratic rights, and to be arbitrary. However, if democracy is permissive, gives empty promises, and claims unlimited freedom and democratic rights, it is then anarchy, destructive of all discipline, and a democratic farce that makes society even more unstable and incites dissatisfied opposition forces to operate. The enemies will then exploit the excited and fanatic psychology of the masses and incite the masses to rise up against the Communist Party and thus to oppose themselves unwittingly.

The changes in East Europe resulted not only because of internal causes but also from non-violent, imperialist efforts. Checking and eliminating socialism and the world revolutionary movement is the unchanged strategy and objective of U.S.-led imperialism, which is now developing a new strategy to wipe socialism from the face of the earth, using cruel, subtle, and brazen maneuvers. Imperialism has capitalized on the economic difficulties of socialist countries, especially during the period of reorganization and reform, by advancing conditional aid. It takes advantage of freedom, democracy and human rights to extend a helping hand to and encourage internal opposition forces to operate and incite the people's hatred of the dictatorship, arbitrariness, degeneration, deviance and privileges of some leading party and state cadres in order to denigrate the role and prestige of the party and injure the party ideologically and organizationally.

While the enemies have changed their maneuvers, quite a number of people have spared no words to praise capitalism and have relied on the generous capitalist aid. Even worse, some people have appraised capitalism as being disinterested and objective. As a result, they have become passive and embarrassed in the face of the intense enemy offensive. Although socialism has to regress several steps, without panicking in the face of enemy plots and maneuvers, it underestimates, becomes confused, and loses vigilance against internal and external enemies. Changes in socialist East European countries have much affected the feelings and thoughts of our cadres, party members, and people. If the socialist system had not been born of the Russian October Revolution, and if the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and the world revolutionary movement not been been so free, generous, and effective, what would the world be like by now? How could the Vietnamese revolution have won victories in liberating the nation, as well as in building and defending the country now?

Reflecting on and worrying about socialism and the fraternal communist parties is the conscience and responsibility of our genuine communists. The birth of socialism and the socialist state of social economy was an inevitable delopment of human history. Socialism was developing slowly and sluggishly in the 1970's, but it was developing quickly in the 1940's and scoring great all-around achievements. After these violent and stunning storms, our people now have the chance to calmly reconsider and assess their analyses, make comparisons, and distinguish right from wrong to clearly see the truth and reality. The achievements of socialism in terms of material bases and technology; material, mental, cultural and social lives; ethics; and socialist and communist ideologies, which the people themselves have spent much effort to build and enjoy, cannot be easily denied and wiped from the mind and feeling of the masses. History and the people will give a fair and correct appraisal and will never mistakenly hold the entire party and party leadership responsible for the errors, dictatorship, arbitrariness, prerogatives, and privileges of some leading party cadres.

Socialism and communist parties in socialist countries are in a difficult period, facing crucial, complex, and serious ordeals. The retrogression of communist parties in socialist East European countries and the loss of their leading role in society is a bloody lesson for genuine communists that awakens all those who are still confused about the class struggle. It is hard to avoid the sinuous and stumbling path in the history of the evolutionary course of socialism and communist parties. Although we are anxious, we do not panic. We reflect, but we do not vacillate nor will we lose our confidence. Our confidence is in the inevitable victory of socialism, in genuine communists, and in the forces of the masses, which will help us surmount ordeals, overcome difficulties step by step, and continue to advance. We wil calmly and steadily derive lessons of experience, actively settle contradictions and difficulties in life, create political stability, and vigorously accelerate renovation in order to score new progresses, especially in the economy and stabilization of the people's livelihood and develop the people's mastery. The party will renovate itself and its leadership to remain constantly the advisor of the class and society. This is exactly our attitude, conscience, and responsibility toward the revolution and history.

USSR Official Discusses Problems of Workers

BK1404110590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Interview with Viktor Buynovskiy, deputy head of the USSR's State Committee on Labor and Social Problems, by unidentified correspondent on Vietnamese worker-related problems in the Soviet Union; published on 12 March in the Soviet Weekly ARGUMENTY I FAKTY—date not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] When did the recruitment of foreign workers in the Soviet Union begin and by whose initiative? Could you talk about the reasons for this?

[Buynovskiy] The recruitment started in the mid-seventies. Our extensive economic development and situation resulting from a loose control over social labor had prompted a search for manpower replenishment. Recruiting experts to work in the Soviet Union, especially for joint economic tasks, is mutually beneficial, given the problems encountered by the socialist countries involved. For example, Bulgarian workers are helping us build various non-ferrous metallurgy projects, oil and gas installations, and cultural and social projects. Since the late seventies, the Soviet Union has been regularly welcoming Vietnamese coming for vocational training or to work at various enterprises and organizations. To cooperate in exploiting forestry resources, we have invited workers from Bulgaria, DPRK, and Cuba. In the past two years, with the granting of autonomy to enterprises, even in the domain of external economic relations, many Soviet and foreign corporations have developed direct relations in production and in science and technology. These relations also involve the recruitment of foreigners to work in the Soviet Union on a contract basis. Economic, legal, and organizational stipulations on foreign workers in the Soviet Union have been specified in various intergovernmental agreements. These documents were signed by relevant ministries and sectors of the two parties concerned before being approved by the two governments.

[Correspondent] How many foreign workers are employed by Soviet enterprises, and in what sectors and localities?

[Buynovskiy] At various industrial enterprises, organizations, and construction work sites, there are some 200,000 workers from 11 socialist countries with the largest number coming from Vietnam—82,000 workers. They have been widely deployed in the Soviet Union at 350 enterprises and organizations under 25 ministries dealing with light industry and the building industry. Vietnamese workers have been employed in 74 regions and provinces belonging to six Soviet Republics—Russia, Ukrain, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. At various forestry engineering establishments in the Autonomous (Komi) Republic in the Khabarvsk region, and in Amur Province, there are workers and experts from the DPRK, PRC, Bulgaria, and Cuba. There are also new foreign workers at various enterprises and organizations in the Far East.

[Correspondent] Economically, how do we benefit from the use of foreign labor?

[Buynovskiy] Of course, this question has both positive and negative aspects. For example, the participation of foreign workers in various forestry engineering establishments have caused a remarkable increase in timber exploitation and processing output in less developed or labor-deficient areas. At the same time, in the long run, attention must also be paid to the ecological problem and living and working conditions of foreign workers. The 1981 Soviet-Vietnamese intergovernmental agreement will expire this year. Experience has shown that this form of cooperation is mutually beneficial. For Soviet enterprises and organizations the cost of relocation, room and board, vocational and language training, and refresher training for the Vietnamese can be recovered within one and a half to two years. Male workers are required to work for six years and female workers for four years.

[Correspondent] What about the political side effects?

[Buynovskiy] In recent years, because of the presence of foreign workers, many problems have emerged to strain the social situation. Why do Vietnamese come to the Soviet Union to work? They do not stand by their assigned machines for eight hours a day just to earn enough money to eat. They also need some money to take home, but they are not allowed to do so. Therefore, they come here to earn the money to buy goods not available in Vietnam. Five years ago, if a Vietnamese worker was seen carring large quantities of saucer pans or electric irons, Soviets would laugh. Now, when everything is scarce, this irks our people. Widespead speculative buying and selling among foreign workers would not help develop friendship.

[Correspondent] Isn't it better if we use our surplus labor in the Central Asian and Caucasion regions for that purpose?

[Buynovskiy] Studies show that in certain conditions, we can muster up to two million people of working age for social production. In Moscow where there are 3,000 foreign workers, statistics show the number of idle Moscovites at 10,000 always. They do not want to work at enterprises with shoddy equipment. Youths of both sexes from the southern republics have also refused to work where there are only hard and dirty jobs with low pay and where they may have to wait a long time for living quarters. Consequently, employing local laborers is even more costly than using foreign workers.

[Correspondent] Do you mean the scope of foreign employment will be broadened?

[Buynovskiy] No. It will be reduced, because of protests from a segment of the people and the reluctance of foreigners, including the Vietnamese, to work in the Soviet Union. This is because the money they earn cannot buy goods. Earlier, each year some 20,000 Vietnamese went to work in the Soviet Union. This year's figure is only nearly 4,000. In the long run, there will only be contracts of cooperation between Soviet enterprises and foreign countries. This form of cooperation will meet those principles on economic accounting, self-generated capital, and self-government. The State Committee on Labor and Social Problems will take steps to issue permits to regulate the import of labor.

Labor Conflicts With Polish Company Reported

BK1504093890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] After having been informed of the conflicts between the proprietor of the Thomas Garments Factory in Poland and the factory's workers from Hanoi, a work team was sent to Poland in early March by the Hanoi Office of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare to help seek a solution to these conflicts. The team has instructed workers who want to continue to work to do so under the various contracts. It will arrange for those who do not want to stay to be sent home.

During a working session with various press agencies yesterday afternoon, 13 April, the Hanoi Office of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare disclosed that of the workers employed by the Thomas corporation, 42 have decided to continue their work while the rest have requested to be sent home. However, the corporation proprietor has agreed to buy air tickets for only 47 of the 119 departing workers. The Hanoi office has decided to temporarily pay 54 million dong in advance for the purchase of air tickets for the remaining 72 workers. On 12 April, a number of workers departed for home. Upon the work team's return, a review will be made to determine who is to blame for this incident.

Nguyen Co Thach Congratulates GDR Counterpart

BK1504093090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] On the occasion of the appointment of Mr. Markus Meckel as foreign minister of the GDR, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on 14 April sent a congratulatory message to his German counterpart.

Cambodian Envoy on Political Solution, UN Role

BK1504145590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Statement by Cambodian Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Hen on the occasion of the Cambodian traditional New Year; place and date not given—recorded in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Summary] On the occasion of the Cambodian traditional New Year, 14 April, the Cambodian people are joyously celebrating this festivity while commemorating the victory over the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys 11 years ago on 17 April. "On this occasion, I would like to express our profound gratitude to the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnam People's Army, and the fraternal Vietnamese people for their consistent assistance to the Cambodian people in the spirit of solidarity and fraternity set forth by great President Ho Chi Minh.

"Dear comrades and friends, during the past three months, the Cambodian Armed Forces and people caused heavy losses to the three Khmer opposition factions. The Cambodian Armed Forces recaptured Svay Chek in February and Thmar Puok in early April. The surviving Khmer reactionaries in these two areas fled to the Thai territory. These victories manifested the strength of the Cambodian Armed Forces fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian people to resolutely foil the enemy's schemes to occupy the Cambodia-Thailand border area and turn it into a springboard for expanding the war into the hinterland. These victories also helped strengthen the Cambodian Armed Forces' tasks of preventing the Pol Pot genocidal clique from returning to power and helped assure a peaceful life for the people.

"The State of Cambodia welcomes the Australian Government's proposal on the UN role in a solution to the Cambodian issue. The State of Cambodia accepts the establishment of a UN provisional regime charged with the duty of verifying the implementation of international agreements on the Cambodian issue and organizing and supervising a free general election in Cambodia. In fact, the key factor for a political solution to the Cambodian issue does not rest with the structure of the provisional regime in the transition period, the demand for the dissolution of the current Cambodian Government, and the establishment of the quadripartite government, as well as UN administrative protection. Instead, it rests with measures to ensure the Cambodian people can fulfill their will and aspiration through a free general election under UN organization and supervision.

"The fact that the State of Cambodia accepts the UN role is aimed at resolving the most fundamental factor of the Cambodian issue, that is a free general election. I think all solutions should take into account the Cambodian people's vital interests and the concerns of the warring factions. There are different concerns of the parties. The Democratic Kampuchea forces are worrying about the vote turnout. We sympathized with them and as a result, we proposed the United Nations organize the general elections. Our concern is quite different from the other side's, that is that Cambodian national sovereignty will be in jeopardy if the country is put under total UN control. We are concerned about safety in the people's life and the arising chaotic situation once the current Cambodian Government is dissolved." Careful consideration, therefore, should be given to the issues of dissolution of the current government, the consequences affecting social order and socioeconomic life in Cambodia, and the possibility of the Pol Pot clique's taking advantage of the dissolution of the current government to seize power by force in Cambodia. For this reason, all political solutions to the Cambodian issue should take into account the prevention of the recurrence of the Pol Pot genocidal regime in Cambodia.

"The State of Cambodia has affirmed it will not sign any document on a political solution to the Cambodian issue without a guarantee for preventing the Pol Pot genocidal regime from returning to power. This is in the vital interest of the Cambodian people. A political solution to the Cambodian issue will never be achieved if countries continue to provide aid to and recognize the legitimacy of the Pol Pot genocidal clique. The aid and recognition will not only provide them with the right to reject agreements in a political solution but also help strengthen their ability to kill more Cambodian people. To force them to accept a political solution, it is necessary to stop all sources of aid to them, including indirect aid through allied nations that are helping the Pol Pot clique.

"Dear Vietnamese friends, on the occasion of the Cambodian traditional New Year, I wish the comrade Vietnamese leaders and the heroic Vietnamese Army and people good health and more achievements in the socioeconomic development program. May the Cambodian-Vietnamese traditional friendship and militant solidarity develop satisfactorily each day for the interests of the two nations and for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world."

Inter-Parliamentary Delegates Speak on Cambodia

BK1404141090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] The 83d plenary session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in Nicosia, capital of the Republic of Cyprus, from 2 to 7 April. Attending the session, among other members of the Vietnamese group of the interparliamentary union, were Comrades Nguyen Ngoc Ha and Dao Tung, vice chairman and member of the National Assembly Foreign Relations Committee respectively. In their speeches, the two comrades unfolded many of Vietnam's basic experiences. On the Cambodian issue, Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Ha pointed out various tasks that should be undertaken with the assistance of world public opinion. These include:

1. Adopting concrete measures to avert the danger of the genocidal clique's return to power in Cambodia, as well as to prevent the Khmer Rouge from using its right of veto against agreements reached at various international conferences.
2. Ensuring that the Cambodian people are allowed to exercise their right to self-determination through a free, equitable, and democratic general election.
3. Respecting the independence, neutrality, unification, and sovereignty of Cambodia under the framework of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

Function Marks Lao, Cambodian New Year

BK1504053690 Hanoi VNA in English 1626 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 14—Lao and Cambodian Ambassadors Bouasi Chaleunsouk and Tep Hen jointly organized a get-together here tonight on the occasion of their countries' traditional New Year festivals Boun Pi May and Chol Chhmam Thmei.

It was attended by Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and others. Members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi were also present.

The Lao and Cambodian ambassadors, Nguyen Duc Tam, and other participants raised toasts to happiness and prosperity of the Lao and Cambodian peoples as well as the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

Youth Union Holds Fourth Plenum 10-14 Apr

BK1504081490 Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 15—The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union held its fourth plenum in Hanoi from April 10-14 to review the execution of the resolution of the union's fifth congress and work out orientations for continued process of renovation in the union's organization and activities in the 1990-92 period.

Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference.

The plenum highlighted the young generation's considerable contributions to the cause of national construction and defense over the past two years. Although the country has been experiencing serious socioeconomic crisis, it noted, millions of the union members have firmly maintained their revolutionary spirit, making great efforts in labor and study, and actively contributing to the party's process of renovation in all respects of social life.

However, the conference remarked, the youth union is confronting with many difficulties and obstacles in its advance. The union's organization and cadres at different levels have not yet met the demand. Its role in the society in general and in the young generation in particular has been downgraded.

After five days' sitting, the conference discussed many burning issues concerning the union's work. It has adopted a resolution on the continued process of the union's renovation, especially the union's organization and the contents and methods of its work.

Addressing the plenum, party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh called on all the members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to make ever greater efforts to step up the union's activities and make the union a pace-setter for the youth movements in the whole country.

Nguyen Van Linh Speaks

BK1404154190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Station correspondent Tran Trong Chuy's Report on the Conference of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee in Hanoi on 13 April—portions recorded]

[Summary] This morning, Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh worked and cordially talked with the delegates of the fourth conference of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee currently held in Hanoi. After citing the all-around contributions of the HCMCYU and youths countrywide to national construction, defense and the implementation of the sixth party congress resolutions, the Comrade General Secretary talked about the proud traditions of the communist youth union. He said:

[Begin recording] "A few decades ago, I was also a young man, and a student. At 15 I joined the patriotic youth movement in Nam Dinh. In Haiphong, my friends and I joined the students' association thanks to many progressive teachers. One day, a comrade—whom I knew later to be a member of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youth and Comradeship Association, a predecessor of the Indochinese and Vietnamese Communist Parties—asked us: If we struggled for and gained national independence but still had to live under a social regime of very wealthy and prodigal people alongside many undernourished and raggedly clad people, would you accept such a regime? All of us then said it would certainly be unacceptable. If the people rose up to fight imperialists and colonialists and to eliminate feudalists, we should then build a regime in which all laboring people can live equally, freely and happily without human exploitation.

At that moment we agreed to build a regime without human exploitation, although we knew nothing about Marxism-Leninism or what a socialist regime meant. However, unwittingly, we agreed that after gaining national independence, a socialist country would have to be built. To this end, first of all, the laboring people, workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals, and especially youths of both sexes in the working class, peasantry, laborers and intellectuals must be pioneers in doing this." [end recording]

Then, the comrade general secretary wondered what the HCMCYU should do in the present revolutionary situation to remain worthy of its traditions of being the party's right hand. He stressed the important role of youths in building the country and socialism. He said if he was right, the youth union members should reflect on his words and seek ways to motivate and educate youths. The comrade general secretary went on cautioning youths against the subversive schemes of imperialists using decadent culture that has led some to turn it into the evil political trends of pluralism and multipartyism. As a result, some youths have become suspicious of socialism and think capitalism is better. He said: "At present, imperialism has sabotaged East Europe and is turning toward Asia to sabotage socialism here." He then recalled an article in a recent issue of French daily L'HUMANITE which exposed the pitiless exploitation of youths by capitalism.

The comrade general secretary continued: "Our party has always advocated democracy. The eighth resolution will be announced in the near future, aimed at intensifying the civic action task and promoting the people's mastery. Yet, we must at the same time oppose saboteurs. We also renovate politically but steadily step by step and not be like some countries that have experienced disturbances." He then urged youths to be frugal and work hard to expand production, and to pay special attention to family planning. Only by doing so, can we gradually raise the living standard. He said: [Begin Recording] "I think that you, comrades, will be able to consolidate your union through educating youths on ideals and guiding them in living actually by ideals and not just verbally accepting them. These ideals must live truly in your hearts and sentiments and be turned into action. You must engage in production to advance the country. Youths must lead a healthy lifestyle of new youths under the socialist regime. Just like Uncle Ho said: If we want to build socialism, there must be socialist men who can be found primarily among youths. We plant trees in the interest of the next 10 years, but we cultivate men in the interest of the next 100 years.

"Finally, I would like to say that the HCMCYU central committee has worked very well to review the situation of the youth movement. It has succeeded in pointing out shortcomings, weaknesses and good points. On this basis, it has issued a resolution that I found to be basically good." If you people think my suggestions are right, you should closely watch the implementation of your resolution to advance the Vietnamese youth movement welcoming the coming seventh congress of our party. [end recording] Then, Comrade Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the HCMCYU, expressed gratitude to the comrade general secretary for his concern for youths and pledged to bring his words to bear and to perform even better.

Vo Nguyen Giap Addresses Peasants' Association

BK1404101690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] The Vietnam Peasants' Association Executive Committee met in Hanoi from 10 to 13 April to review its 1989 performance. Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, party Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference. The Executive Committee of the Vietnam Peasants' Association enthusiastically realized that the party-led renovation of the country has scored important initial achievements. For the first time, Vietnam is self-sufficient in grain and has enough for reserves and export, thus creating a favorable momentum for our country's agriculture to surge forward along the line of goods production.

The Vietnam Peasants' Association has organized a movement to mobilize peasants countrywide to raise production. Apart from the important initial achievements, the realities in rural areas have raised many old problems that should be studied and resolved. Contract No. 10 has been awarded to peasants in many localities without any conditions being set. The position of cooperatives and production collectives has been lowered. Discrimination between the rich and poor has occurred. There is no guarantee yet for social justice and democracy. In production, the prices of raw materials are still higher than the selling prices of agricultural products. There is a great difference in price between agricultural products and industrial goods. Some views have reflected the peasants' anxiety. Implementing Uncle Ho's testament, the state has reduced taxes by 50 percent for peasants this year. However, a new tax bill has been announced in which the amount of grain to be paid as tax is no smaller than it was before. This has dampened the peasants' enthusiasm.

Addressing the conference, on behalf of the party and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap asserted the great merits and important position of the Vietnamese peasantry during the national democratic revolution and socialist revolution. He stressed: This year we commemorate Uncle Ho's centenary. During his lifetime, Uncle Ho paid much attention to the peasants and to rural areas. He used to visit poor people's homes and help the peasants water their ricefields during drought. With a view toward celebrating Uncle Ho's centenary, the peasants' association should clearly determine its mission. Together with the entire party and people it should stabilize step by step the socioeconomic situation to pull the country out of the dire straits of poverty and underdevelopment in the next 10 years, raise the people's living standard, and firmly adhere to the socialist path chosen by the party and Uncle Ho.

Heavy Industry Ministry Meets on Production

BK1604091390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] On 14 April, the Ministry of Heavy Industry held a meeting with nearly 200 key cadres of the mining, geological, metallurgical, engineering, chemical, and petroleum and natural gas sectors to discuss some issues that must be settled immediately in order to ensure effective production and business activities. Comrade Tran Lum, minister of heavy industry, pointed out the functions, duties, authority, and organizational structure of the ministry. He stressed that the ministry's organization must correctly carry out the function of state management over the sectors under its jurisdiction to ensure continuous and effective development of the national economy and at the same time correctly implement party lines and policies and the law of the state.

Meeting Plans Central Council for Cooperatives

BK1404084490 Hanoi VNA in English 0805 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 14—A meeting was held here recently to prepare for the founding of the Central Council for Cooperatives and Non-government Production Establishments in replacement of the Central Union of Small Industry and Handicrafts Cooperatives which has been dissolved.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers and other concerned offices and branches.

The meeting passed a draft statute of the Central Council which is a socio-economic organization whose membership is open to all cooperatives and other economic units operating in the fields of production, industrial services, private construction and transport, etc. Its membership comprises unions of cooperatives and private enterprises, has the juridical person status and is placed under state management.

The Central Council represents the cooperative and private economic sectors in external relations.

Council Issues Decision on Tourism Corporation

BK1204082490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] On 9 April, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued Decision No. 179-HDBT on setting up the Vietnam General Tourism Corporation on the basis of reorganizing the apparatus of the former General Department of Tourism. As a production and business organization, the Vietnam General Tourism Corporation operates according to the regulation on unions of enterprises, which was enforced along with Decision No. 27-HDBT of the Council of Ministers on 22 March 1989. With its legal incorporation, the corporation is entitled to use a seal and have its own bank accounts, including bank accounts in foreign currency.

The Vietnam General Tourism Corporation, headquartered in Hanoi, is placed under direct state management of the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism. The corporation is also placed under the state management of other ministries and state commissions in matters concerned in compliance with the stipulations of the law in force. The minister of culture, information, sports, and tourism must stipulate specifically the duty, authority, and apparatus of the Vietnam General Tourism Corporation.

52 Party Members Expelled in An Giang Province

BK1504101690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] The An Giang provincial party committee in the first quarter of this year expelled 52 party members from party organizations. Among these persons, two were members from district party committees, 10 from grassroots party committees, and four were heads and deputy heads of district branches and sectors. The provincial party committee inspected and examined more than 1,000 letters of denunciation against party members. After its investigation, the party committee decided to take action against 77 party members who violated party disciplines. In addition to the 52 members expelled from the party, four party members were censured, 15 were warned, and six were dismissed from their offices. Most of the violations involved despondency in the fighting will, failure to carry out party activities, and misuse of authority for personal interests.

Nationwide Crime Suppression Results Reported

BK1504154090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] During the first quarter of 1990, the people's police forces continued stepping up the campaign against crime in all aspects while launching a mass movement for the maintenance of social security, order, and discipline. As a result, the crime rate dropped by 17 percent compared with that in the fourth quarter of 1989. Specifically, crimes committed by professional hooligans dropped by 29 percent, with murder and robbery accounting for five percent. Meanwhile, investigation organs at various levels prosecuted or investigated 4,883 cases involving more than 7,000 criminals, completed files for legal action against 4,080 cases, and transferred or proposed 2,870 cases to the organ of control for prosecution. They also curbed and promptly dealt with many violent robberies.

All units and localities concentrated on vigorously suppressing corruption and containing smugglers and tax-dodgers. They also discovered and immediately dealt with 1,090 cases involving violation of socialist property which had incurred losses of 16.74 billion dong. These included 58 cases which had incurred a loss of 10 million dong or more each. The discovery of economic crimes involving mainly cross-border smuggling, misappropriation of funds, swindling, and many other wrongdoings led to the confiscation of assets valued at more than 21 billion dong, the recovery of 1.6 billion dong from tax evasion, and the seizure of 36 metric tons of copper and 98 kg of opium. The inspection of household registrations resulted in the arrest of 26 wanted criminals, 32 futives, and 31 deserters. The salient point during this period was the movement to educate and encourage criminals to surrender themselves to the authorities. During the first quarter of this year, as many as 342 criminals surrendered themselves to the authorities. Of these, 82 were on the wanted list.

To further ensure security and order, leaders of the Ministry of Interior have decided to launch a vigorous, concerted suppression drive against criminals of all stripes, especially embezzlers, smugglers, tax-dodgers, swindlers of state and people's property, debauched entertainment places, groups of professional hooligans, robbers, holdup gangs, those on the wanted list, fugitives from prosecution, gamblers, prostitutes, drug addicts, and brothel owners. They have also coordinated with all sectors concerned in satisfactorily weeding out various social vices. This new concerted crime suppression drive, to be launched today in combination with the mass movement against crimes and social vices on a national scale, will focus on all cities and key provinces. Plans have been developed by the 35 localities throughout the country to implement the message of the Ministry of Interior on this concerted crime suppression drive.

Along with adopting various measures to motivate the masses, all social and mass organizations should closely coordinate with the people's police forces and other organs in encouraging criminals to surrender themselves to the authorities and in detecting those dangerous criminals on the wanted list. Many localities, such as Long An and Ha Son Binh, have submitted reports on the results of the crime suppression drive to the provincial party committees and people's committees. They have received direct guidance from the chairmen of the provincial people's committees.

Fourth Phase in Hanoi

BK1504090890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Apr 90

[From the 14 April Press Review program]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries an article by Tran Quynh on the results of the fourth phase of the crackdown on crime in Hanoi. The article says: The authorities arrested 633 dangerous criminals who had committed many crimes involving stealing, burglary, and robbery. Noteworthy is that among these criminals, 80 were being sought on charges of murder and robbery. During the crackdown, authorities confiscated 26 guns, 33 hand grenades, 56 rounds of ammunition, 16 pocketknives, and four pairs of pincers. These weapons were used to commit crimes.

Ho Chi Minh's 'Complete Works' Published

BK1504053890 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 14—The books "Ho Chi Minh Complete Works" and "Ho Chi Minh Selected Works" have been published on the occasion of his birth centenary (May 19) after 10 years of preparation.

"Ho Chi Minh Complete Works" in 10 volumes with a total of 7,071 pages includes the late president's writings and speeches from 1910 to 1969. It systematizes his fundamental thoughts and reflects most of the issues of an authentic Marxist-Leninist party of the Vietnamese working class.

"Ho Chi Minh Selected Works" in two volumes with a total of 1,222 pages contains 169 documents.

Dong Sy Nguyen Pays Visit to Hoang Lien Son

BK1404153090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] From 11 to 13 April, Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a working visit to Hoang Lien Son Province. During his visit, the vice chairman visited the construction site of the Yen Bai bridge over the Red and Cvhay Rivers, inspected work related to forest exploitation at the Luc Yen forestry site, worked with the Luc Yen district people's committee, and met and exchanged views with people of various nationalities in Tan Ninh village. He also visited a number of establishments, schools, and medical aid stations in Luc Yen district.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen told the comrade local leaders that the results of the province's grain production and forest exploitation are still poor. He pointed out the need for the province to formulate investment plans for afforestation in centralized areas and to oppose the practice of allocating land for afforestation in an indiscriminate or wasteful manner. He also urged the province to encourage the development of the family economy, the planting of industrial and special-product crops, and the breeding of livestock. In fact, the economic, cultural, and social life of our compatriots in the highland regions is still full of difficulties. It is necessary for the central government and local authorities to invest appropriately in these regions in compliance with the spirit of the Political Bureau's Resolution No. 22. As an immediate step, the electricity problem must be solved for those who have just moved to Luc Yen and some other districts from the Thac Ba basin.

Ha Nam Ninh Population Relocation Reviewed

BK1604122490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Station correspondent's interview with Le Van Can, head of Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Committee for Relocation of the Population—recorded; date and place not given]

[Summary From Poor Reception] [Correspondent] Dear comrade, some say that sending people to build new economic zones in localities is a costly effort. Since Ha Nam Ninh Province takes an active role in this campaign, what is your comment in this regard?

[Le Van Can] Ha Nam Ninh is a province in the Red River Delta with a population of more than 3 million. Over the past 30 years we have sent a large number of the population to reclaim virgin land and build economic zones in localities. Since 1981 the province has sent more than 240,000 persons to new economic zones, and it will strive to send more people in the days ahead. The resettlers have reclaimed more than 45,000 hectares of virgin land in new economic zones for cultivation and have engaged in planting industrial crops and forest trees and in building schools, dispensaries, roads, and water conservancy projects. Their daily life is relatively stable, and many families have actively participated in the economic development program to earn more income. "According to the recent survey, families in new economic zones of Ha Nam Ninh Province that earned an annual income of more than 1 million dong each account for 15-17 percent; those who earned less than 1 million dong each account for 25 percent; and those who still faced difficulties account for 16-20 percent." Besides some achievements, the resettlers still experienced hardship and difficulties. Many households could not make ends meet and are thus moving to other areas.

There are also other shortcomings, including the skills of workers and quality of cadres working in various news economic zones and "the material bases such as schools, dispensaries, and means of transportation, which are not uniformly and promptly built and provided. Investment for capital construction has not met the minimum requirement for production and the daily life. The policy toward the resettlers was inconsistent, planning was not properly formulated, and production orientations were not clearly defined; climatic conditions were complicated and adverse in some localities." Moreover, echelons of party committees and the administration have not fully realized the significance of the campaign to send people to new economic zones, thus causing a setback in this task.

[Correspondent] Would you please outline the measures to improve the work mechanism so this task can be carried out more satisfactorily?

[Le Van Can] First, I think the work mechanism from the central to the local levels should be changed. Some provinces should be allowed to contribute efforts to design their own work mechanism to suit local conditions. "I think, in the days ahead, the central government and other sectors should urgently design a capable mechanism for the relocation of the population—a mechanism that can effectively manage work in localities where the people are leaving for new economic zones and in areas where the people are going to settle." The management of capital and building of material bases should also be reviewed and improved. Second, the state should promptly change its policy to suit new tasks and requirements, especially the formulation of measures to create favorable conditions for speeding up production at new economic zones. Third, localities should strive to optimally exploit their economic-technical potentials to help the resettlers quickly engage in production and stabilize their daily life. Only by satisfactorily carrying out these tasks will we be able to score notable achievements in the relocation of the population and to reduce expenditures for this campaign.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much comrade.